PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA;
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,758—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906.				
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN	10003
..th ..	EGYPT	7912		
.. ..	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
.. ..	CALEDONIA	7558		
..th May	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
..th ..	ARABIA	7903		
..th ..	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6893
..h ..	MACEDONIA	10512		
.. June	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
..h ..	PERSIA	7951		
..h ..	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
..d ..	EGYPT	7912		
..h ..	ORIENTAL	5284	DONGOLA	8050

...e above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles ...mouth and London.
...ssengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at ...Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the ... previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE ... 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of ...ssengers is called to the importance of having ... Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so ...mined, and conveyed thence in the Company's ...arges. Special attention is directed to these ...ns, which are imperative under the Venice ...on.
...ds of passengers cannot go on Board th... steamer.

... COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually ...n TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favour...able terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th March, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
SANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	19th Apr. 1906
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	17th May ,,
MERA	5,876	Schroltz	14th Jun. ,,
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	12th July ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
...DNEY	4,255	Combe	28th April 1906.
...TRALIEN	6,695	Verron	26th May ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.
Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 35, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
...., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FEB. 1ST.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA);
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single. Rs.	A. Return. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	B. Return Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	...	200	...
Port Said	425	680	320	...	300	...
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	750	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	770	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	1950	525	*820	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	...

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
B	Sutton Hall	4500	Mar 7	Mar 21	Apr 3	Apr 10 Direct
B	Crewe Hall	43..	,, 14	,, 28	,, 9	,, 15
B	Trafford Hall	3800	,, 24	Apr 5	,, 15	,, 21
B	Branksome Hall	6000	,, 30	,, 13	,, 25	May 1
A	City of Calcutta	11000	Apr 24	May 7	May 16	,, 21
B	Merton Hall	7000	,, ..	Apr 28	,, 11	,, 18 Direct
B	Pasha	4400	May 1	May 15	,, 27	June 2
A	City of Agra	4320	,, 14	,, 28	June 9	,, 16
B	City of Karachi	5800	,, 24	June 6	,, 16	,, 21

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Lights.
For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents, LINES ELLERMAN C°. STEAMERS,
Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	9 Apr.	11 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	10 Apr.	5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
KOLA	1200	Thur.	5 Apr.	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	6 Apr.	3 p.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,512 tons, on MONDAY, 9th April calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th April calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.
S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 24th April, calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 4th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay
3rd April, 1906.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May, 1906
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June ,,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 225	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7600	9th April 1906
MARQ. ACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4766	20th ,, ,,
PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5894	7th May ,,
*FILIPPO ARTELLI	A. Radonicio	5834	9th June ,,

*Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
NIPPON	L. Sploh	6,316	29th April, 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Apr. 1906.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th May ,,
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th June ,,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	900	525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Cogliolo	17th Apr., 1906.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May ,,
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Cogliolo	17th June ,,

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 223.
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Hornby Road, No. 59.

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DAY, DRESS, TENNIS, 6 FOR RS. 24, 30, 36.

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EASTER NOVELTIES
JUST ARRIVING
EASTER EGGS in fancy Basket from As. 8.
NESTS CONTAINING EASTER EGGS from As. 6.
TOY CARTS,
DUTCH SHOES,
BASKETS, etc, etc,
ALL CONTAINING EASTER EGGS.
EMPTY EGGS covered in Satin Re. 1 each.
INSPECTION INVITED.
CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS artistically decorated and filled with sweets, Rs. 2 per lb.
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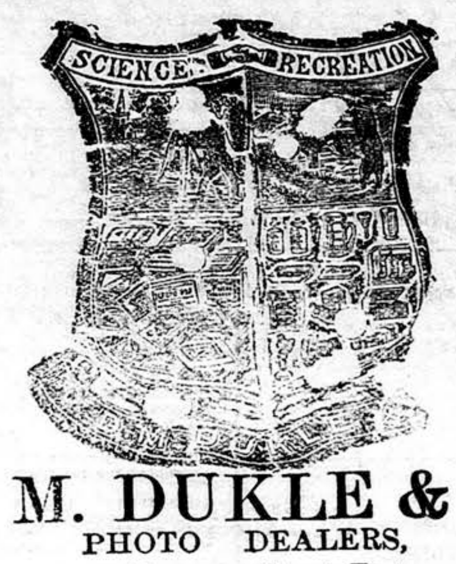
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C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.

WINES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST UNPACKED PROVISIONS in Tins and Bottles which is much valued as a First Course luxury the following :—

		Rs.	a.
ANTIPASTO MARCONI (contg. Tunny Fish and Mushroom in Oil)	per Tin	1	0
ALICE FALSTAFF do. do.	per Tin	0	12
ONIONS in VINEGAR per Bottle 8 annas. Artichokes in oil	per Bot.	1	0
PIMENTOS BOHEMES (contg. sweet Giardineira Chillies, assorted in Vinegar	per Bot.	1	0
(GIARDINERIA) (mixed Pickles)	per Bot.	0	8
MUSHROOMS in VINEGAR, per Bottle 14 annas. OLIVES FARCIES	per Bot.	1	0
SARDINES SUD-AFRICA (contg. Tomato Sauce with Vegetables)	per Tin	1	0
ALICE PICCANTI in TOMATO SAUCE	per large Tin	1	0
Do. do.	per small Tin	0	10
TONNO SPORT in Tins at Re. 1. ONIONS in Salt	per Bot.	0	8
ALICE TARTUFATO in tins at Re. 1. Mushrooms in Oil in Bot.		1	0
FILETTI D'ALICE in Tins		0	12

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.



D. M. DUKLE & Co.,
PHOTO DEALERS,
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HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

THE food for Brain and Nerve Fag.

If you feel your strength, energy and vitality exhausted, it means that the waste of nerve, brain and bodily force is not being properly replaced by the food eaten. If you have fallen into this state from over-work, worry, or the enervation of a hot climate, you will find that the daily use of Horlick's Malted Milk will restore your digestive organs to a proper and healthy condition, and tone up the entire system. Easy of digestion and assimilation, it is, in itself, a perfect food, and may be used with marked advantage as a beverage instead of tea or coffee.

For Infants, Invalids, The Aged, and Travellers.

Instantly prepared by simply stirring in water. Untouched by Hand.
OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
Horlick's Food Co., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

AS SUPPLIED TO THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

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The only Efficient Extinguisher, and the reasons :

NO TAPS TO CORRODE.
NO HOSE OR RUBBER PIPING TO ROT.
NO REVERSING AT THE CRITICAL MOMENT.
ONE SIMPLE ACTION. INSTANTANEOUS RESULTS.
UNAFFECTED BY CLIMATE OR WEATHER.
AS RELIABLE 20 YEARS HENCE AS THE DAY CHARGED.
More than 75,000 sold in 2 years. Over 1,000 actual fires extinguished

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Cantonment Committe, Neemuch.
The Commissioner, Debra Ismail Khan.
Jaswant College, Jodhpore.
Warora Collieries.
Calcutta Port Trust.
Controllers' Office, Calcutta,
Happy Valley Club, Mussoorie.
Officer Commanding, 20th Deccan Horse.
Offices : "Bombay Gazette."
,, "Advocate of India."
,, "English Mail."
Manockji Petit Mills.
P. & O. Company's Offices and Docks.
South British Insurance Co.
Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co
,, Dunnett & Co.
,, Hollis & Son.
,, Alex. MacKenzie & Co.
,, Beynon & Co.
,, McAlpin & Huggett.
,, Shaw, Wallace & Co.
Administrator, Chota Udaipur.
Minister of Jaora State, etc., etc.,

Rs. 37-8-0, COMPLETE WITH CHEMICAL CHARGE.

For Further Particulars apply to the Sole Agents in India :—

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR APRIL, 1906.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.
This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 1?1, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay

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A PERFECT BEER FOR THE TROPICS.
Wholesome, light and refreshing, bright and sparkling.
A RELIABLE AND PURE
MALT AND HOP BEER,
tested in numerous analyses by eminent English and Continental experts.
Frequent shipments constantly received.
(Obtainable from all WINE MERCHANTS and DEALERS in BEER.)

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. ...

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.
KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY,
TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.
Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

"ZAM-ZAM."

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TRUE TALISMAN !
For Colic ; Cramp ; Cancer.
For Cholera ; Diarrhœa.
For Dropsy ; Epilepsy.
For Dyspepsia ; Griping.
Is a Stimulant during illness and convalescence.
Best Embrocation for Sprains ; Muscular Pains ; Strains ; Bone-aching.
Is a Great Air-Purifyer.
PLEASE SEE THE TRADE MARK OF A WADING BIRD.
Per Bot. Ans. 8 ; & Ans 14.
F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON ST. ;
..., BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 12th April, 1906, at 4-30 P. M., (Standard Time) to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1905.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. H. Solomon as a Director.
4. To elect two Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 9th April, 1906, to THURSDAY, the 25th April, 1906, both days inclusive,

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.

No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 31st March 1906.

THE FINLAY MILLS LIMITED,

(Registered under the "Indian Companies Act, 1882."

CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000, DIVIDED into 8,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each.

It is proposed to issue at present 6,000 Shares of Rs. 15,00,000, payable as follows :

Rs. 25 on Application, Rs. 25 on Allotment, and the balance when called for in sums not exceeding Rs. 50 at intervals of not less than 2 months.

DIRECTORS.

J. L. SYMONS, Esq., Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co., Bombay.
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Esq., Atlas Assurance Company, Bombay.
R. W. L. DUNLOP, Esq., Messrs Crawford, Brown and Co., Bombay.
SHAPURJI BERJORJI BHARUCHA, Esq., Share Broker, Bombay.
RUTTONSEY MULJI, Esq., Freight Broker, Bombay.

BANKERS.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN & Co.

AGENTS.

Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

REGISTERED OFFICE of the COMPANY.
CHARTERED BANK BUILDINGS, FORT, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS COMPANY has been formed for the purpose of acquiring land in Bombay and erecting thereon a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill and carrying on the same.

Owing to the great revival that has recently taken place in the Cotton Mill Industry of this country many old Mills, which about two years ago were practically unsaleable and could only be worked at a loss, have been making excellent returns during the past year. The demand for both Yarn and Cloth has overtaken the supply, and the result is that old Mills, as well as those that have newer machinery, are able to work at a handsome profit. It has been possible for some time past to buy cotton and sell the Yarn or Cloth to be produced therefrom at a good profit for six months or even one year ahead.

Mill Shares are now being bought at very large premiums, and the present is an opportunity of obtaining an investment in a new Mill at par instead of paying the high prices Mill Shares are now commanding, with this advantage that, if the Industry should not be in such a flourishing condition at any future time, an up-to-date Mill and one kept up to date, as this Mill will be, should always be in a position to work at a good profit. Mills with looms have done very well, even before the recent period of great prosperity and particularly when worked, as this one will be, on a "Commission on profits" and not on a "Commission on outturn" basis. There seems to be an almost unlimited enquiry for country-made cloth, and such cloth is competing more and more with imported cloth.

With a view to make a certainty of success the Directors are strongly of opinion that a loom shed should be erected, so that the Mill will be both a Spinning and a Weaving Mill.

Several plots of land have been inspected and it is proposed to purchase the piece most suitable as regards site and price.

It is proposed to commence with 30,000 ring spindles and 600 looms and to have ample engine power and accommodation to extend the Mill when considered desirable.

Out of the 6,000 shares to which the present issue is limited, 3,020 Shares have been taken up by the Directors, Agents, and their friends. The Directors now offer the remainder of the Shares (viz., 2,980 Shares) to the public, and the Agents will be glad to receive applications for them.

A favourable arrangement has been arrived at with Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., who have been appointed the Agents of the Company and have agreed to receive as remuneration for the management of the Company a fixed salary of Rs. 1,000 per month from the date of the registration of the Company and a commission of 10 per cent on the net annual income of the Company before setting aside any sums as a reserve or depreciation fund.

The Agents' firm is very well known throughout India, and they have had the experience of managing a Bombay Mill (Spinning and Weaving) and of bringing it up-to-date as regards machinery, &c. They can also claim to have had much experience in cotton buying, which is one of the most important factors in mill management, the judicious selection of the right kind of cotton, for the purpose for which it is wanted, making a great difference in production.

Applications for Shares should be made to the Bankers of the Company together with the amount payable on application. If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned without reduction, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the surplus will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment.

Forms of application for Shares may be obtained from the Agents.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the Office of the Company's Solicitors.

Dated at Bombay the 2nd of April, 1906.

TO SMOKERS.

SOMETHING NEW

ARDATH TOBACCO'S CO.'S

Astorias, State Express in every kind and Number,

CRAVEN MIXTURE

AND

Various kinds of

EGYPTIAN AND VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

ALSO

Mild Indian and German HAVANA CIGARS

ALWAYS IN STOCK

We allow large Discount to Messes, Clubs, Hotels, &c.

Upcountry Orders by V. P. P.

PRICE LIST on APPLICATION.

Please register your order soon

AT

E. E. GOREY & CO.

NAVAL TAILORS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,

OPPOSITE Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,
24, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT BOMBAY

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "GISELA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven Days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

AN ANONYMOUS POST CARD having been addressed to GIBBONS & Co, Fort, defaming our client Mr T. W. PARRETT, our client offers Rs 1,000 as a REWARD to anyone, who would trace the writer thereof and collect satisfactory proofs for ensuring his conviction, Apply with information to

MEHTA & DADACHANJI.
Attorneys,
121 Meadows Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 1-8 per Share (free of Income Tax), for the year ended 31st December, 1905, has been declared and will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th April, 1906, to Shareholders whose names were on the Company's Register on the 20th March, 1906, on production of their Share Certificates.

H. BLACKWELL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 30th March, 1906.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON, 1906.
ADDITIONAL TRAIN SERVICE,

WATHAR SPECIAL. A light SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN, having limited accommodation, will be RUN DAILY between the 1st April and 15th June, 1906. It will leave Poona at 2 hours 40 minutes, after the arrival there, of the Bombay-Madras Mail Train starting at 21 hours 30 minutes from Victoria Terminus and is timed to arrive at Wathar at 6 hours 45 minutes. Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers will be reserved by it in the order registered, for the number of berths available only, on application to the Station Master, Poona.

W. B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 27th March, 1906.

NOTICE.

ELEPHANT BRAND CEMENT,

NOTICE is hereby given that it has recently come to the knowledge of I. C. JOHNSON and Co., Ltd., of 4, Eastcheap, London, that certain dealers in Bombay have been importing PORTLAND CEMENT bearing thereon a representation of an ELEPHANT or ELEPHANTS in imitation of the Trade Mark of I. C. Johnson and Co., Ltd. NOTICE is therefore hereby given that proceedings will be taken against any person or persons who may import or endeavour to import any Portland Cement having thereon any Label or words which may be considered to be an infringement of the Label or Trade Mark or Trade Marks of I. C. Johnson & Co., Ltd.

Messrs. TOTHILL SHARP and Co., of Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency of "ELEPHANT BRAND" CEMENT.—Dated this 1st day of March, 1906.

CRAWFORD, BROWN, & Co.,
Solicitors, for I. C. JOHNSON and Co., Ltd.,
30, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street Fort Bombay.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION. Re. 1
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.

Strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES,

SHARMA'S INKS.
Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER
For Prices Samples Apply to
The SUPERINTENDENT,
T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—1st Class PHAETONS and TONGA DAKS ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar, also Phaeton Daks from Poona to Mahableshwar direct by the old route at Moderate Rates.—BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak supplier to H. E. The Governor and the Lieut-General Western Command.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—TONGAS and PHAETONS for Wathar, Panchgani, Mahableshwar available at Moderate Rates. Apply BAPOO SHERKER, Head Office, Wai.

BARGAINS.—Just unpacked a large consignment of selected GENUINE OIL PAINTINGS in massive Gold Frames. Inspection invited,—M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street.

AUCTION SALE of EXTENSIVE WOOLLEN BUSINESS, Jackeria Musjid, again continues TO-DAY, comprising Woollens, Mauds, &c., Please refer Crawford's Column.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest, Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

IT has been certified that Mr. KAPS executes most skilful repairs to Pianos which can be seen in his Work shops—37 Medows St. H. KAPS & Co.,

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit, Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street Glasgow This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY MUIR & Co, Bombay.

WANTED a SMART REPORTER with knowledge of Shorthand.—Good address and appearance. Apply Lex Care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught, Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED—Qualified BOOK-BINDERS. Apply 555 C/o "Bombay Gazette."

COMFORTABLE HOME, in a healthy part of Belgium offered to young children of parents abroad, Special care, home comforts. Terms Moderate, Address, Mlle. NEEL, Maaseyck, Belgium.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all :—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, Fatty or windy body (reduction in such a body from 4 to 6 inches certain after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhoea, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines, Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares Tardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl Tardeo, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BY-WEEKLY edition —Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams, up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Susbscribers in Bombay ; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT-SUPPLIERS, Messrs OLIVER and Co.,—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant,—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press,

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds &c, Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour, Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms, Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India. Proficient in Opening New Stations, Also Erected and Dismantled Factories, Highest Testimonials. Address, "OOMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas ; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas, 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C O., care of "Bombay Gazette."

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6 First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire Inspection respectfully invited.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES [illegible] Carriages of every description [illegible] of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages [illegible] by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. [illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant at 2 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Green's Mansion, Apollo Bunder, the surplus valuable and substantial made teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining-table and chairs, elegant Walnut wood English side board, ice chest, meatsafe, Japanese office table, round table, sofas, cabinet, revolving bookstand, bedsteads, large mirror almyrah, wardrobe marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, Ratner's safe on stand, 1 Bronze Electrolier of imitation candles of 36 lights, 4 nickel plated electric table lamps complete with fluted green porcelain shades etc., the property of R. D. Tata, Esq., changing residence.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of the Stock-in-Trade of an Extensive Woollen Business at Jackeria Musjid, the owners dissolving Partnership.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, and the following days at 2 p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will continue the sale at Jackeria Musjid, by order of the concerned of the following woollen and various cotton piece-goods in bales, cases and loose, comprisings —

Woollen whip cords, venetain coatings, venetain cloth, serge coatings, colored venetian coatings, tennis and suit flannels, shirt and gauze flannels, twill Italians, Oxford cloth cambrics, striped calico, railway rugs, camel and velvet rugs, Scotch mauds, woollen blankets, water proof coats, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS IN VILLAGE FOORSOONGI HAVELI TALUKA IN POONA ZILLA.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq. Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Rawajee Vishnoo Soman, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th Inst at 4 p. m., all the right, title and interest of the insolvent in the under noted lands—

A piece of land bearing survey No 13 measuring 13 acres and 16 gunthas with a well and having 600 lemon trees. Also two thatched huts for stabling animals.

As also the interest of the insolvent in 5 pieces of lands mortgaged to him in considerations of sums advanced, by different persons.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 5th instant at 2-30 S. T. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway next to the Apollo Hotel valuable and substantial and neat, designed household furniture such as drawing room, suit of sofas, and chairs, cabinet, writing table, easy chairs, chest of drawers, marble top tables, sideboard, large mirror glass, iron bedstead, almiras, clothes, and hanging presses, hall carpet dressing and wash-hand tables meatsafe, hanging and table lamps, flower pots hotwater Boiler cooking utensils, and other miscellaneous articles, the property of a deceased Gentleman.

Catalogues are be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A 18 H. P. ENGINE RAMBLER MOTOR CAR,

On MONDAY, the 9th Instant at 3 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned.—

One 18 H. P. Engine five seated "Rambler" Motor Car in thorough working order with double opposed cylinder ; speed 35 miles an hour, fitted with canopy top, complete with side curtains and front folding glass frame with all necessary equipments.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 9th April, at 3-30 p.m., the effects of the late. Mr. Bernard Holyoak, consisting of silver cigarette, match and powder boxes, tea set spoons, flower vases, plated sweet dishes, milk jugs salt cellars, spoons and forks, glassware, golf sticks, camera with lens and tripod, a large lot of woollen and cotton wearing apparels, steel trunk, picture frames, books, teakwood almira and chest of drawers, electric battery and fan, gent's bicycle etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT ALI UMER STREET

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th Instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs, CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the executor of the last will of the late Dr. Ismail Janmahomed, the transferess of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Haji Tyab Haji Sidik and Kassum Haji Sidik, the heirs of the deceased mortgagor Haji Sidik Haji Natha, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the first day of October, 1897, and made between the said Haji Sidic Haji Nath of the one part and Rutunbai, widow of Khoja Datoo Manji and Minbai widow of Khoja Ibrahim Hassum of the other part, the following landed property viz :—

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Ali Umer Street, outside the Fort and in the registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 86 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 949, new No. 8125, old Survey No. 480 and new survey No. 1138, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 6023, Street No. 127, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the Ali Umer Street, on the north by the house of Mahomed Jaffer and on the south by the house of Janmahomed Latiff and which said premises are in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF A LANDED PROPERTY AT NANPOORA NEAR THE SMALL CAUSES COURT IN SURAT.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as the administrator of the estate of late Rao Bahadur Purbhooda Kisondas, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of April, at 4 p.m., the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land bearing survey No. 68 and admeasuring 295 square yard or thereabouts with a house or tenement standing thereon and which is bounded as follows : On the north by the road from the Adalat to Nanpoora, on the east, by the road of Jiwanram Lakha, on the west by the Khabrawar Road and on the south partly by the property of Baje Manor Gopal and partly by the property of Hargowandas Gangadas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Warden Road, Breach Candy, nearly opposite the Mahaluxmi Temple, valuable and neat French-polished teakwood and blackwood dining room, drawing room and bed room furniture, glassware and crockeryware, Bikaneer large durreecarpets, windproof lamps, Norwich canaries in cage large collection of choice garden plants in tubs and pots, etc. the property of Frank Harrison, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On a date to be fixed hereafter Messrs, CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "New Bunnee" Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and substantial blackwood, teakwood and English-made dining-room drawing-room and bed-room furniture, rich glassware and crockeryware, best platedware, clock by James McCabe, first rate large cabinet size organ with 12 rollers, marble and bronze statues and figures on marble pillars pictures Brussels carpet, windproof lamps, rich table ornaments, English built landau and vis-a-vis, handsome large size marble garden post on stands, etc.. the property of the late Dady Manekji Limji Esq

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view five days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 4th April, 1906.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET,

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs BENNETT and Co., will, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 4-30 p.m., Standard Time, sell by Public Auction on the primises the whole of the building materials of House Nos 723, 733 West of Nos. 748,760,837 and 836 Wadhalla Village Sion.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p. m Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 Grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay arab, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 4th April, 1906.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED OLD NEWSPAPERS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m (S. T.), Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock F. Shed on account of the concerned landed ex s.s. Trafalgar.—

65 bales damaged old newspapers.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs MENESSE & Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY the 7th instant at 3-30 p m (Standard Time) the materials for removal of the following building :—

The materials of buildings street Nos 60-63, 36-53, 51 50-52 57-65, 1 and 253-55 Lohar chawl.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned,

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 4th April, 1906.

WONDERFUL Machine in perfect use for 12 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. [illegible], which is in use in my house for past 12 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—[illegible]

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
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THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„	10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	„	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„	1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE : YOKOHAMA.

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LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England : The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 15,60,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) Rs. 20,00,000

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CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL—Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, &c.

L. COMBE,
Manager

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular And Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
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HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.

7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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Brighouse, Yorkshire, England.
STEAM ENGINES & MILL GEARING
for Textile, Flour & other Mills.
Contractors to H.M. War Department. [illegible]

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Daily and thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch) ; Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch) ; Twice or Once a week ; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch) ; Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch), Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

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TO LET FURNISHED.

NEAR TENBY FURNISHED HOUSE beautiful situation, Sea Views, private path to Sea, 3 Reception, 5 Bedrooms bathroom H and C. mild climate good boating bathing.

Apply. "F. A. W." Care of Messrs. GRINDLAY GROOM,, Bombay.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS
kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building,
HORNBY ROAD.

SECOND HAND BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
A Village Mystery, by Mrs. Coulson-Kernahan	0	8
The Impostor, by Harold Bindloss	0	8
The Purple Head, by Edwin Pugh	0	8
A Lost Cause, by Guy Thorne	0	8
The Suburbans, by T. W. H. Crosland	0	8
A Son of the Sea, by F. T. Bullen	0	8
His Private Life, by H. Smith	0	8
In the Hands of the Czar, by Garrett Mill	0	8
Richard Hartley Prospector, by Douglas Blackburn	0	12
A Pillar of Dust, by Mrs. F. Campbell	0	8
Lone Marie, by W. E. Norris	0	8
Adventures of Gerard, by A. Conan Doyle	0	8
The Pilgrim's Progress	0	6
Shakespeare, Vol. II, 6 plays	0	6
Francis Bacon, Vol. I	0	6
ALL ABOVE IN PAPER COVERS.		
Bridge Topics by "Lynx"	0	8
Studies, by B. C. Mahtab	0	8
Overheard, by Skene Dhu	0	3
Henry Brocken, by W. I. de la Mare	0	8
Poems, by Joseph Furtado	0	4
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee	1	0
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope	2	0
The Buddhist Catechism, in Tamil	0	2
Fireside Astronomy, by D. W. Horner	0	8
Sangeet Balopadesh, by B. B. T.	0	8
Brahmakarya, by Romesh C. Chakavartty	0	4
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0	4
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0	4
Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Garu	0	4
The Conversion of India, by Pitt Bonarjee	0	4
The Wife and Mother, by Vincent	1	
German Grammar, &c., by Louis Lubovius	0	12
Sense and Sensibility, by Jane Austin	0	12
Physical Drill, by Kempster and Kaye	0	12
How to Invest Money, by E. R Gabbott	0	8
Home Hygiene in Gujarathi, by D. H. Mehta	0	8

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

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GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.
THE CURE FOR
GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

THE never-failing effects of EADE'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing these distressingly painful diseases, have secured to them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours where the patients have been driven almost to madness by the horrible excruciating tortures of this disease, but restore to perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time—in most cases giving relief from the intolerable pain in one or two hours ; one bottle will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days, even when the patient has kept his bed for as many weeks, and sometimes months.

The authenticated proofs of decided approbation, unsolicited to the Proprietor, from all parts of the Kingdom and from all classes of society, with a rapidly increasing sale, and a demand for them at home and abroad unequalled fully warrants the assurance that no person subject to these disorders will, after a trial, be without them.

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GEORGE EADE, 232, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E. C.

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MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. [illegible] they are the best in the world.

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W. B. GREEN & CO.,
PROVISION SUPPLIERS TO
H. E. THE VICEROY & OVER 300 CLUBS AND MESSES,
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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND...............£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon	Newera Eliya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
RESERVE FUNDS..........................£125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....................................£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....................£875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..................£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Medan, Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Calcutta	Bangkok	Shanghai
Madras	Batavia	Tientsin
Rangoon	Sourabaya	Hankow
Colombo	Manila	Yokohama
Penang	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Thaiping		New York
Ipoh (Perak)		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 3-30 P.M.
Saturday—10-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO MOTORISTS.

ENTIRELY FRESH STOCK
OF
ENGLISH-MADE
MOTOR-GOGGLES
Most decent in appearance
Suitable for Hot Climate.
ALSO
ENGLISH-MADE
CLINICAL THERMOMETERS
of Best quality and highest make.

CAN BE HAD OF
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
7, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite General Post Office.

PRICES EXTREMELY MODERATE.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

DERMINA SOAP.
UNEQUALLED FOR THE COMPLEXION.
UNRIVALLED AS A TOILET-SOAP.
A LUXURY FOR THE BATH.

By its general use in the nursery, children are protected from many infectious diseases common in the East, such as Dhoby Itch, Scarlatina Measles.

ABSOLUTE CURE FOR ECZEMA.
Per Box (3 cakes) Rs. 1-8.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORE-KEEPERS.

BEYNON & CO.,
THE ESPLANADE PHARMACY,
BOMBAY.

With the aid of
Brown & Polson's
raising powder
"Paisley Flour"
Scones, Cakes, plain pastry, &c., are made with such ease, turn out so deliciously light, look so tempting that new users are delighted with it. You will be delighted too if you try it—do so soon.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions at [illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Ailsacraig, 2165 tons, Captain A D Moody, will sail to-day for Calcutta.

The steamer Islanda, 3361 tons, Captain H J Brooks, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

The steamer Rutherglen, 2742 tons, Captain R Burns, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, 5th March with a cargo of coal.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Gisela, 2640 tons, Captain A Peters, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Africa, 1301 tons, Captain P N Ramage, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 935 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kattiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE CHINA MAIL.

The P and O Co's steamer Delhi, 4783 tons, Captain Andrews, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via Colombo and intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Mr M Von Gruxelins, Mrs Meyerluden and Miss Mr and Mrs E J Lee, Miss Blyth Miss F Turner, Mr J F Gibson Miss Krockler, Major E H Sharman Capt H Grubb, Mr H Lord, Mr G C Powell, Miss Portall, Mrs M E Spaer and child; Mr A G Bhagat, Mr S Esmailjee, Mrs Leslie and child Mr A Leeson, Mrs F McCaffee and son. For Hongkong—Mr P B Chiney. For Shanghai, Lady Wolseley, Mr and Mrs J M Master, Mr and Mrs J B Hill, and Miss Mason. For Kobe—Mr J F Ghersta For Freemantle—Mr and Mrs Hawkins. For Melbourne—Mr and Mrs Baldock and child, Mr F Petter, Mr W Born, Dr E Hamilton, Mr A A Langham, Mr P E Langham, and C W Langham. For Sydney—Major A W Andrews, Major Baynes, Capt H W Niven, and Mr H W Bartram.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—April 3.

Vessel	Tons	Captain	Agents
Chusan	3852	Kenrick	P & O Co
Goalpara	130	Muir	M M & Co
Nadori	1113	Mylcrist	B & P S N Co
Mo affari	1587	Moloney	B & P S N Co
Glendhu	2624	Taylor	M M & Co
Okhla	3435	McClrlland	M M & Co
Geantley Hall	2585	Jenss	Graham & Co
Titania	2184	Reinnant	T M & Co
Wallace	2582	Smith	Graham & Co
Waroonga	1609	Butle	M M & Co
Floridian	2351	Work	Cory Bros & Co
D&E Dunrobin	2319	Ransom	Ralli Bros
Glenfrinn	2028	Robertson	W & A G & Co
Farrington	2378	Chaplin	R A Willis
Ville de Magunga	...	Joseph	
Sirsa	1672	Sullivan	M M & Co
Laweda	2124	Lemarchond	M M & Co
Colobaria	3136	Walkeys	M M & Co
General	1400	Pens	A Strandes
Westonly	471	Jones	R A Willis
Orissa	5502	Gun-Cuningham	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Dat	Agens.
A	Clan Ranald	2285	Mackintosh			F Muir & Co
B	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Aden	7-4	H C Joseph
C&R	Sutton Hall	2870	Lnoso	K'chi	7-4	K N & Co
F	Queensland	2422	Gray	Calcutta	5-4	J M'tosh & Co
G	Naceri	1168	Mylehrist	Jeddah	4-4	B&P S N Co
H	General	1480	Pens	Z'bar	6-4	A Strandes
K	Ville de Majunga	2294	Brehant	Havre		K N & Co
M	Dangcla	3187	Phillips	China&Japan	17-4	P&O Co
N	Sultan	2816	Barnister	Z'bar	9-4	A Strandes
O	Dunrobin	2319	Ransom	Leith	4-4	Ralli Bros
O	Dunrobin	2319	Bansown	Leith	4-4	Ralli Bros
P	Westonicy	2475	Jones	P'delphia	9-4	R A Willis
Q	Farringford	2378	Chaplin	N'port	6-4	R A Willis

P D HARBOUR WADL

Vessel	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Dat	Agents
Ponani	552	Mahomed	B'nagar	3-4	Shpd & Co
Satranji	547	Ebrahim	K'chi	3-	Shpd & Co
Mahanadi	547	Hoosein	K'chi	7-4	Shpd & Co

M W DRY DOCK

Vessel	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Dat	Agents
Sabarmati	524	Ahmad	M'lore	6-4	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed	Vessel	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Dat	Agents
1	Colaba	3599	Robertson	London	7-4	M M & Co
2	Nubia	2319	Tait	L'pool	11-4	W & A G & Co
3	Clan Chattan	2500	Makepiece	Genoa	14-4	F M & Co
5	Franconia	2786	Cebalo	D'kirk	14-4	A L S & Co
6	Tientsin	2555	Andrews	Kobe	7-4	P & O Co
7	Maria de Veleria	2863	Bartolo	Triests	31-4	A T S N Co
9	Delhi	4783	Jews	China	3-4	P & O Co
10&11	Ailsacrasg	2165	Moody	Dunkirk	4-4	Graham & Co
12	Egypt	4178	Lenobn			P & O Co
15	Kalebia	3149	Walker	Kobe	7-4	Glade & Co

H W V D

Vessel	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Dat	Agents
Lhasa	916	Rothewell	K'chi	30-3	M M & Co
Luma	918	Cutbusn	K'chi	3-4	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Islanda s	Brooks	Rangoon, Mar 23
3	Rutherglen s	Burns	Glasgow, Mar 5
	Gisela s	Peter	Trieste, Mar 15

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Lawade s	Lomarchand.	Calcutta, &c
	Lama s	Cutbush	Karachi, &c
	Delhi s	Andrews	Shanghai, &c
	Africa s	Ramage	Persian Gulf, &c

The steamer Ailsacrag, Moody, for Calcutta, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The steamer Australia, for Trieste, &c began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Names.	From
31	Rabenfe's	R L Krippner	Hamburg
	Clematis	E L Davies	Bombay
	Byculla	J F Grockston	Chittagong
	Kohinur	A H Mackinnon	Rangoon
	Colligian	R J Thomson	Liverpool

DEPARTURES.

	Vessels.	Names.	To
1	Kapurthala	J H Addenbrooke	Chittagong
	Onda	F Alton	Bombay
	Gutenfels	P Liedrichsen	New York
	Lunka	H A Sharpe	Rangoon
2	Kut Sang	R Bradley	Hongkong
	Pindari	J M Tomlinson	Rice Ports

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Quiloa, left Suez, on the morning of the 2nd instant.

The Anchor Line S N Co's steamer Olympia, arrived at Plymouth on the evening of the 1st instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Sardinia arrived at Suez, from Colombo, on the morning of 1st instant.

The Anchor Line S N Co's steamer Circassia, left Liverpool, for Bombay, on the morning of the 1st instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Mongolia, arrived at Suez, from Colombo, on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Persia, from Japan left Hongkong for Bombay on the 2nd instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Trieste, from Bombay, arrived at Colombo on the morning of the 3rd instant.

The P & O S N Co's steamer Mazagon, left Hongkong, on the 2nd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS, April 3.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Franconia s—685 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Chattan s—500 bales cotton G Tejpal and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tientsin s—91 cwt sharkfins R Dhunji and Co.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, April 3.

Local rain has fallen in Assam and some rain in Upper Burma. The chief amounts are: Dibrugarh one inch, Sibsagar half an inch, and Mandalay and Silchar a quarter of an inch. Rain is probable in some parts of Eastern Bengal and Assam and fine weather elsewhere.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 3RD APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased almost everywhere, the fall having been brisk to rapid at most places.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—Variations from normal remain practically unchanged. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Bellary and the lowest 59° at Indore and Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in a few places in the south.

Rain.—Colombo reports more than three-quarters of an inch and Hyderabad (Deccan) a few drops.

Weather continues fine in the Bombay Presidency, but pressure in Upper Sind is slightly below normal.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, April 4.

129 Rifle Meeting—It is notified for information that the Annual Rifle Meeting will commence on Saturday the 7th instant at Ghat Kopar, commencing at 7 a m with Matches Nos 1 and 2.

130 Corrigendum—In Match 13, read " Entrance fee Annas 8."

By Order,
[illegible]
Adjutant B. V. R.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, April 2.

SECURITIES—			
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	90 15-13	=	+ 7-16
3 do. Rentes	99 1-4	=	unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	106	=	+ 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	66 3 8	=	unchanged
SILVER—			
Spot in London	29 3 4	=	— 3-16
2 months hence	29 3 8	=	— 1-8
Spot in New York	61 3 8		— 3-8
EXCHANGES			
Paris cheques	25 13	=	— 1-2
Berlin "	20 48 1-2	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4 85 3-8	=	— 1-4
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4 per cent	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1-8 do	=	— 1-8
6 " " "	3 do	=	unchanged
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8 do	=	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4 do	=	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	3 1-8 do	=	— 3-4
7 day market loans	3 1-8 do	=	— 3-4

Extra Council Bills allotments. Bills on Madras, Rs 2,90,000 at 1s 4d.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 3 3-4 April sellers quiet
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5s 5d value
WHEAT—Dull
Afloat for U K 3,920,000
RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 42 3-4 A-M sellers firm
Brown 40 1-4 A-M sellers firm
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 46 1-4 + 1 1-4 A-M sellers firm
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1-8 — 1-16
ARRIVAL—
Steamer—Olympia

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed active. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total Sales 14,000. Spot 6·04 — 3. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 5-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 25,000. Futures closed dull.

April-May	May-June.	June-July
5·85	5·86	5·87
—4	—5	—6
July-Aug	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sept.-Oct.**
5·88	5·85	5·69
—6	—6	—5
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan**
5·64	5·63	5·63
—1	—4	

Receipts at U S Ports	14,000
Do last year	25,000
Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Do do Continent	2,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·65	} a
Futures, month of July	11·03—3	
Do, do Dec	10 44	

a Declined early through weak cables and advanced later owing to daily weather reports indicate need of moisture.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 3-16 — 1-16
Futures, month of May	11·14 — 1
Do. do. July	11·24 — 2
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 48 hours, ending at 6 p. m. on Monday 2nd April 1906:—

Cotton	15,744	bales.
Wheat	11,597	cwts.
Linseed	11,216	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	4,407	do
Gingellyseed	1,336	do
Poppyseed	203	do
Groundnut	225	do
Castorseed	2,403	do
Rice	183,637	do
Myrabollams	4,517	do
Cottonseed	10,904	do
Mowraseed	nil	
Gram	5,307	do
Jowar	8,509	do
Maize	nil	

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion, Rs. 37,000
Ex s s Egypt, from London
Gold Coin, Rs. 300,000
Ex s s Maria Valerie from Port Said.

SPECIAL INDIAN PRODUCE LETTER.

MESSRS. JOHN HADDON AND CO., writing from London on March 16 report on the market as follows:—

Annatto Seed.—The market during the past week has been very quiet. In sales yesterday 31 bags were offered and retired.

Beeswax.—Market steady we anticipate a better market shortly Good yellow is selling at £6 to £3 5 per cwt. The adulterated qualities are left alone. 112 packages of East India offered yesterday were bought in.

Cardamoms.—The sales went off with good competition prices advanced 2d per lb. Tellicherry 36 cases offered and sold bold and medium heavy green 1-5 medium 1-2 to 1-3, small 1 long wild Native 6 offered and 5 sold fair heavey at 2 per lb, Malabar 16 offered and bought in.

Cinchona Bark.—We value Ledgeriana original stem 8·7 8d to 7d, renewed stem 6d to 6 1-2d, crown renewed 2 1-2d to 6 1-2d, original 1 3-4d to 5 7-8d, red original stem 2d to 4 1-2d.

Copra.—Market firm. A small business has been done at £20-3-9 to £20-5 with further buyers thereat.

Osprey Feathers.—The next sales take place on the 11th April. The present values being Short selected 95 to 167-7, part selected 30 to 95, long and medium 21 to 45 and red 3 to 5-9 per oz.

Ginger.—The sales contained 424 bags of Cochin and Calicut. The deamand was very slow and all was bought in.

Isinglass.—The next sales take place on the 27th March. Prices are as follows:—Bombay Tongue new pickings to good pale 10d to 3-3, and dark to fair pale 1-1 to 2-6 Bladder ordinary to fair pale 1-6 to 3-7, Purse ordinary to pale 8d to 1-8, Karachi leaf pickings fine pale 10d to 3.

Ivory.—Market unchanged the next sales take place on the 24th April. The present range of values Soft sound 30 to 113 lbs avg, sound and nearly sound £64 to £72, soft 30 to 39 lbs sound and nearly sound £58 to £64, B. B. pieces soft sound avg. 2 3·8 to 3 in. £120 to £149. Bagatelle points soft sound avg 6 to 7 lbs £61 to £61-10, Cut points with balls soft sound avg. 4 to 7 lbs £94 to £114, mixed points soft defective £54 to £60-10, small points soft sound avg 2 to 4 lbs, £44 to £49, Cut hollows soft sound avg 2 to 10 lbs £35 to £55, B. B. Scrivelloes soft sound 9 to 10 lbs £55 to £58-10. Common Scrivelloes soft sound close and wide £34 to £45.

Kapoet.—There is more business doing Spot value ordinary to good quality 4d to 4 1-2d per lb.

Pepper.—In sales 50 bags of Singapore offered and 15 sold first-class sea damaged at 5 7-8d, Privately fair Alepy sold at 5. 3-32nds. White Pepper. In sales all the offerings were bought in Singapore good bold in cases at 10d, and fair to good fair in boxes at 7 1-4d to 7 3-4d, and brown limed Penang at 7 1-4d per lb.

Nutmegs.—Quiet and easier 17 cases Penang offered and sold 65s at 1-11, 78s slightly wormy at 11d, shrivelled and wormy at 5 1-2d, and 93 boxes Singapore offered and 4 sold 81s defective at 7d to 7 1-2d, 79s bought in at 1-1 and 107s at 9 1-4d.

Senna.—148 bales Tinnevelly offered and sold small to ordinary 3-4d to 2d. pods 1d.

M. O. P. Shells.—87 packages of Bombay were offered and 44 sold without much change small to bold £3-5 to £4, very small 35, pickings 9 to £2 15, pieces 15 to £2-5.

Tortoise Shell.—The small offerings sold at 3 to 3 per cwt advance. Bombay descriptions selected bold heavy at 70, per cwt chicken small medium 36 to 47, medium and bold raddish 30 to 35-6, small and medium 25-6 to 29, chicken 12, pickings slightly defective 20, fair to good 17 6 to 22-6, ordinary to fair 11 to 14, rough scabby and defective 4 to 9, hoof 7 to 18, Yellow Belly 12 to 21 per lb.

The offerings this week totalled 36,100 packages. The improved demand noticed last week continued and the offerings mostly sold at firmer prices. Low common descriptions with thin cup sold very slowly but the better grades of Common sold with a firmer tendency.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards:	Plague Attacks.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	3	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	26	16	42
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	47	37	61
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	12	7	13
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	25	24	62
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	16	10	17
G Mahim and Worli	15	15	33
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	[illegible]	13	[illegible]
Total	141	127	[illegible]
Total plague deaths to date	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Same date last year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SMALL-POX.

Attacks [illegible] Deaths [illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

GRETTON—LeMESURIER—March 29, at the Station Church, Chinsurah, by the Reverend L H Lermit, John Cunliffe, Lieutenant, 126th Baluchistan Infantry, (second son of Lieut-Colonel G LeM Gretton, of South Kensington), to Agnes Augusta, youngest daughter of the late E A LeMesurier, of Genoa, and sister of Haviland LeMesurier, Indian Civil Service.

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY'S
MEDICINES

	Rs.	a.	
The " A 1" OLIVE OIL Small bottle ...	0	6	each
Do. Large " ...	0	10	"
The " A 1" CASTOR OIL, Small bottle.	0	4	"
Do. Medium "	0	6	"
Do. Large "	0	10	"
BONCARINE (Benzine substitute) per bottle	0	7	
DEPILATORY SOAP (For removing hair) per pot	0	8	
'LOFOTOL" (Sparkling Cod Liver Oil) per bottle ...	0	8	
MOSQUITO CONES, per box of 24 ...	0	13	
PURITAN MARKING INK per bottle	0	10	

SOLE AGENTS:—
Kemp & Co. Ld.
THE CHEMISTS.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 52m. Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water, 6-20m., 8-4a. Low water, 1-32m., 1-0 a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-15 p.m.
Second Criminal Sessions, High Court 10 30 a.m.
Chamber of Commerce, balloting for an Elective Representative in the Legislative Council, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Jubilee Manufacturing Company, Church Gate Street 4 p.m.
Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Church Gate Street, 4 30 p.m.
Lecture on Political and Social Reforms in Japan, Framji Cowasji Institute, 5 p. m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court to-day (Wednesday the 4th April 1906) at 10-30 A.M. (S. T.)

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Tamative, Reunion, and Mauritius via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-20 p. m. on Saturday the 7th April. A supplementary mail will also be closed at 6-20 p. m. on the 8th Idem.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO RESTAURANT.—The Victoria String Band will play the following programme of music at the Pyrke's Apollo Restaurant between 7 and 10 p. m. to-day.

March	Semper Fidelis	Souza
Overture	Knight Errant	Bendix
Valse	Unsere Edelknaben	Zeiheir
Intermezzo	The Road to Moscow	Loetz
Selection	The Spring Chicken	Ivan Caryll
Barn Dance	De Marry Little Niggahs	Bidgood
Valse	The Old Belfry	Phelps
Two Step	Laughing Water	Hager

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Vol Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

Grand March	Rienzi	Wagner
Overture	William Tell	Rossini
Selection	Faust	Gounod
Cornet Duet	Friendly Rivals	Godfrey
Selection	A Country Girl	Monckton
American Travestie	Warblers Serenade	Perry

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The Indian Hotels Co's European String Band will play the following programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. Lloyd, at W. B. Green and Co's Apollo Bunder Restaurant, to-day during dinner hours:—

March	Right of the Line	Walker
Valse	Tres Douce	Bonheur
Overture	Si J'etais Roi	Adam
Paraphrase	Eventide	Myddleton
Selection	Rigoletto	Verdi
Dances	Nell Gwyn	German
Valse	Jole	May Ostler
Two step	Karama	Grey

PARCEL POST BETWEEN INDIA AND CEYLON.—It has been arranged, in the case of uninsured parcels exchanged between India and Ceylon, on and after the 1st January 1906, that, except in the case of "vis major," when any such parcel is lost or damaged, or when its contents have been abstracted, an indemnity corresponding with the actual amount of the loss, damage, or abstraction, unless this has been caused by the fault or negligence of the sender or arises from the nature of the articles, shall be payable to the sender, or, in default or at the request of the sender, to the addressee, by the Postal Administration to which the despatching office is subordinate: provided that this indemnity shall in no case exceed 25 francs (Rs. 15), and provided also that the application for the indemnity is made within one year from the date of posting of the parcel. The sender of a lost parcel will also be entitled to a return of the postage paid.—

ALLEGED MURDER OF A HAJI.

POLICE Inspector Morris was called early yesterday morning to the Kamoo Jaffer Suleman Muzafferkhana in Frere Road, Bombay. He went up to a room on the first floor of the building and on forcing the door open saw the dead body of one Syed Muhamad Sayed Ahmed lying in a pool of blood. He searched the room and found concealed in the corner Bugul Kaka, a Punjabi. He was covered with blood and immediately arrested. The deceased, it appears, was a resident of Damascus and had arrived in Bombay on Sunday last. Bugul Kaka was a shampooer by profession and on Monday night was called by the deceased to his room. Some time later a noise was heard by the residents of the Muzafferkhana and on going there they found the door locked from inside. A report was made to the police and the Punjabi was arrested as stated above. At the inquest by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, in the afternoon, the Punjabi made a long statement. He said that after he went to the deceased's room the latter shut the door and made a certain proposal to him, and on his refusal to comply with his request the deceased took out a knife to stab him. An altercation ensued and the Punjabi snatched away the knife and struck the deceased on the neck with it. Further inquiry stands adjourned.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents decay, [illegible]

THE NATIVE PRESS.

ANOTHER NEWSPAPER BOYCOTTED.

IN reference to the boycotting of the " Weekly Chronicle the " Rast Goftar " discourses:—The interpellations of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale in the Viceroy's Council about the boycott by the Government of the " Weekly Chronicle " of Sylhet, elicited replies which are not calculated to allay the worst fears of the public. When the Statesman of Calcutta was visited with similar treatment it was apprehended that the Government had started upon a new policy of interference with the freedom of Indian journalism. Following close at the heel of the Statesman's boycott came the startling report that another Bengali paper, which had the misfortune to get into bad odour with the Local Government, had been deprived of the facilities hitherto extended to it in the supply of Government, reports and other documents. The incidents connected with the boycott of the said paper were some serious allegations passed against a Gurkha policeman. When that journal adhered to the statements in spite of a assurance from the authorities that the charges were unfounded, the only way left open for the Government was to have called upon the impeached policeman to clear his character in the proper law-courts. Far from taking what was the safest and most advisable course Government have chosen to take the law into their own hands in face of the strong public protest which was recently raised in denunciation of the Government's action with regard to the Statesman. Such a course would have had the desired effect, inasmuch as the conviction which would have followed the said journal's inability to prove the allegations in law-courts would have been more deterrent than the one which Government has now inflicted upon it, and on which the journal can well afford to look with placid resignation.

The 'Gujerati' says, The reply by Lord Minto's Government to the Hon. Mr. Gokhale's interpellation about the boycott of the Weekly Chronicle of Sylhet is not only unsatisfactory but extraordinary in many respects. Surely the Government were bound to satisfy themselves that the local authorities had not tried in justification of their oppressive measures to stifle a straightforward and exhaustive inquiry into the alleged criminal assault on a Mehtar woman before they expressed their approval of the action taken by the Lieutenant-Governor of the new Province. If the woman made a statement to the Municipal Chairman that she had been assaulted by a Gurkha, surely he ought to have been examined in any investigation undertaken in the right spirit. It is not enough to say that the Government are not aware whether the statement of the Chairman was taken. When the Government were specifically interpellated upon the subject, surely they should have obtained the necessary information upon the subjects. The Government shelter themselves behind a similarly flimsy plea when then they are asked to state whether the editor was given and an opportunity to prove his allegation. It is absurd to put forward the excuse that he had every opportunity of publishing the evidence on which he relied.

A GREAT AMERICAN STATESMAN.

The Kaiser-i-Hind thus notices the presence in Bombay of Mr. Bryan:—Bombay had the unique opportunity of hearing one of the greatest public men of the United States, one who had twice contested for the Presidentship and who means perhaps to contest it once more with success. He belongs to the Democratic party in America and as such was most conspicuous in agitating for democratic projects with an eloquence and a nerve and verve of which he is known to be a great master. India feels interested in him so far that he had led the party of the Silverites some year since when our own Government, in a condition of unfounded panic, urged on by the foreign merchants, specially Sir John Mackay, who were ardently in favour of a gold currency, was closing the mints to private coinage. So far as his public utterances in this country are concerned they seem to be confined to non-political bial. It is not easy, therefore, to guess the political bias of his mind. But the straw tells us which way the wind blows. So that if from indirections we could discover the political directions of his mind we should not be greatly surprised to find him what we should call a staunch Radical. Indeed an advanced Democrat in the United States is no other. However we shall wait for the publication of his political views on British Indian administration when he is back on his native soil.

The " Gujerati " observes:—Mr. Bryan delivered his address at the Town Hall under not very favourable circumstances. Some of the appreciative notices of that speech are based more upon the past reputation of the great democratic statesman of America than upon the intrinsic merits of his last performance at the Town Hall. It is indeed a pity that a city like Bombay should be without a suitable and spacious public hall, and all the inconveniences which are experienced whenever a public meeting is held at the Town Hall were felt by the large gathering that had assembled to listen to Mr. Bryan's lecture. Making due allowances for these drawbacks, it can not be said that Mr. Bryan produced any specially favourable impression upon those who were not quite in front of the platform.

THE NEW EDITOR OF "INDIA."

With regard to the appointment of a new Editor for "India" the " Pragjee Bandhu " remarks:—We are glad to learn that Mr. H. E A. Cotton, the well-known and distinguished counsel of Calcutta, and a worthy son of a worthy—Sir Henry Cotton—has accepted the responsible post of the Editor of the journal " India—the organ of the British Congress Committee in London. Mr. Cotton has inherited in a large measure the sympathy for the people of this country from his distinguished father—a fact which alone can account for his decision to give up a lucrative legal practice in Calcutta. Mr. Cotton has been in this country for a number of years, which has enabled him to judge and form correct opinions about current matters, and acquire first hand and intimate knowledge about Indian problems. While in this country he has always championed the cause of the sons of the soil, and we have no doubt that in his new sphere of life, which will undoubtedly give him a wider scope, he will not miss a single opportunity to bring the disabilities and grievances of the people of this country to the notice of the British public with the object of having them removed.

ANGLO-INDIAN WOMANHOOD.

" NEVERTHELESS, Mrs. Jones, at Cutchapore, feels herself a good deal more important than Miss Tompkyns was at Streatham, or was ever likely to have become if she had accepted the attentions of a possible suitor in that respectable locality. She drives about the station in a dashing high dogcart, drawn by a brisk and lively young Waler, with a tall syce in a gold-laced turban, holding a sunshade over her pretty head. At Streatham, Miss Tompkyns made her journeys for the most part by omnibus or in the London County Council's useful and inexpensive tramcars.'—Sydney Low in the " Standard."

When I was a maiden at Streatham
  And didn't know India a bit,
Those days I shall I ever forget 'em?
  I *try* to, but sometimes a fit
Of " nausea domi " comes o'er me
  (Dog Latin I fear) but alas,
Sunday evenings *will* come and they bore me,
  Perhaps I'm a bit of an ass,—

For I dance and I dine and *they* dangle
  Around me and say I'm divine,
While at Streatham I felt like the lost sheep,
  The balance of ninety and nine.
Yet though life in the East is entrancing
  And sunshine more cheerful than rain,
One may *sometimes* get tired of dancing
  And pine for old Streatham again.

F.

JAPAN FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF FUND.

THE following additional subscriptions are being sent to Japan through Mr. T. Majima of Messrs. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Fort, Bombay.

Mr Shapurji B Bharucha	Rs. 2,000
Mr R S N Talati	" 101
Mr Hiralal Ramgopal	" 101
Messrs Jivraj Ruttonsey & Co	" 51
The amount already acknowledged and remitted	Rs. 7,615
Total	Rs. 9 868

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A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is simply Magical. [illegible]

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to The Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1906.

THE HIGHER TRAINING OF THE SOLDIER.

Major Andrew of the 20th Deccan Horse, late Chief Instructor at the Bellary School of Musketry, has just published a book which should find a place on every officer's bookshelf. "Rifle Fire and the Individual Training of Soldiers" is its title. Major Andrew modestly hopes that the work will meet a long-felt demand for an explicit statement of the standard of efficiency in the individual soldier that modern war demands and how this is to be attained. We believe it will answer that want. Dealing as it does with the importance of a higher patriotism, a higher sense of national duty in the soldier and the higher standard of discipline required to meet it, and laying down clearly and concisely the condition necessary to ensure each soldier being a good field shot and capable of intelligibly directing his fire in the field and of controlling the expenditure of his ammunition, the work should prove useful not only to the Regular Army, but to the thousands of Civilians, Volunteers and school-boys in Great Britain, India, and the colonies to whom Lord Roberts is so earnestly appealing to make themselves good individual riflemen. Furthermore, Major Andrew has endeavoured to show how the bonds of mutual confidence and faith between the officer and the soldier may be strengthened. It is to be feared that there is a tendency with the younger officer of to-day to underestimate, if not entirely to ignore, the splendid qualities of the soldier. This may, in some measure, be attributed to a lack of knowledge as to what the British soldier has proved himself capable of in the past, to a blind following of German conscript ideals and also to the almost universal opinion at present existing among officers that the man in the ranks is intellectually so deficient that he cannot be trusted to do even the most childish thing except "by order." But it has happened more than once that the soldier had to learn for himself, in war, what he should have been taught in peace.

The necessity for teaching the soldier in times of peace is duly impressed upon all officers, and all manuals of instruction, issued for the guidance of squadron, company and regimental commanders, have insisted on the supreme importance of high standard of individual instruction as the basis of training. The "Infantry Training" says that "particular attention must be paid to the individual instruction of the soldier and to the improvement of his capacity to think and act for himself. The basis of the whole system of training is careful individual instruction and gradual progression from the simple to the more difficult." The "Combined Training" lays it down that "the soldier must be so instructed that he may be able to comprehend the meaning and object of every movement he is directed to carry out. His individual intelligence will thus be called into play and he will gradually be induced to take a personal interest in his own fighting efficiency." The latest Musketry Regulations recognise that no soldier can take part in the field practices with profit unless he is a fair shot at known ranges, is able to take cover rapidly, adjust his position to the ground, use his eyes, judge distance and act intelligently on his own initiative and in co-operation with his comrades. The necessity for individual training is in all these works not only set forth, but insisted upon. Major Andrew shows how the desideratum may be secured. The short service conscript in Europe receives no individual attention. They are too numerous and time is too short. Our men are few and we must make the most of them. We must make each individual efficient, or we shall be hopelessly behind. According to Major Andrew—and doubtless he is right—we have too long been fettered and guided by Continental opinion in military matters. Their standards of efficiency have too long been our standards and, in insisting on the training of the individual soldier to a high standard of efficiency those responsible for the efficiency of our Army have taken a decidedly progressive step which should be loyally and zealously supported.

Major Andrew gives due prominence to the necessity for officers and men thoroughly understanding one another. When they do, officers will find that a gentle rebuke or a mild reproof will often suffice to meet cases where punishment would otherwise have been used. The manner in which such reproof is given, Major Andrew finds, has a great deal to do with its power as a correctionary influence. It should be given earnestly, but without any sign of petulance or irritability and be directed against the evil—which is not always the case. He has seen officers exhibit such hasty judgment, take such intemperate action, or use such violent language when reproving a man that there could be no possible doubt that the reproof, instead of being directed clearly and distinctly against the man's fault or failing, was merely the outcome of the officer's temper or personal annoyance. Officers should guard themselves against falling into such an error, for the men when so treated see that they had been admonished by the officer's bad temper and not for the slight fault they have committed. Another serious, but common, mistake in rebuking men, according to Major Andrew, is for the officer to allow himself to fall into the habit of constant fault-finding—the running fire of petty and annoying rebukes, which goes by the name of nogging. Through it men become sulky and listless and non-commissioned officer neglect to interest themselves either in their leader or their men, and the men grow, callous. An officer who knows his business must, and will seek, to enlist the sympathy of his men on the side of order, discipline and right, to secure their confidence and especially to get hold of the most intelligent, deserving and praiseworthy men of his Company. If he does that he will find the efficiency of the men will come as a natural result. Major Andrew's precepts are sound and the Army will be all the better if they are read and adopted.

New Shipping Legislation. It has long been a thorn in the side of British shipowners that the restrictions which have been imposed upon them have in no way affected their foreign rivals. Every effort has been made to support the measures which were so desirable, but it has been obviously unfair that, while they have been under careful supervision, foreign ships, loading at adjacent berths in the same trade, have been in a position to ignore the same limitations and, as a consequence, to take an excess of cargo which probably makes all the difference in profit and loss on any charter or freight. It is therefore devoutly to be hoped that the new Bill before Parliament will affectually provide that foreign ships loading in British ports shall come under the same regulations as British vessels. No one could do away with healthy competition and, to a certain extent, the public benefits by any movement which tends to make carriage, either by land or sea, less expensive, but the assistance given to foreign lines in a rate war by the absence of our stringent regulations in the matter of loading as well as in other points needs attention. It would seem to be matter for an international conference with power to arrange laws incumbent on shipping in all countries. The result would necessarily be advantageous not only from the commercial point of view, but from that of naval construction. There is the determination of a satisfactory standard of net and gross tonnage, and the basis upon which rates should be charged for the use of docks and harbours. Again, there is the question of the dues which ought to be paid in connection with the lighting of the great highways of commerce. The British coast and littoral is admittedly one of the most perfectly lighted in the world; and while ostensibly for British shipping, the lights, for instance, in the Channel, are of immense value to all of the vessels trading to Northern Europe. In this respect, of course, there are reciprocal advantages, and it is difficult always to determine their relative significance. This obviously is a point for settlement by an international congress. Again, there is the very important subject of load-lines; and while the British standard may still require modification in certain respects, it might very reasonably form the basis for consideration of some international scheme. If proof were needed to show the benefit of the British regulations, it can be found in the fact that our rate of loss in shipping and seamen is so much smaller than other nations. There seems to be no possible argument, except that of "grab," which is so much in evidence with our foreign commercial competitors, against such a conference and the suggestion has met with support in the highest quarters. Meanwhile it is a step in the right direction to create uniformity in all our ports and one which should find ready acceptance in Parliament.

Housing in Madras. Bombay is by no means alone in the difficulty of finding housing accommodation for its European population. According to the "Madras Mail" the old houses are falling rapidly into decay, the new ones are small and hot, in little gardens, which do not provide sufficient privacy. Rents of small houses have risen from fifty to one hundred per cent. and the cost of living has increased with the rise in bazaar prices for food supplies. But evidently Madras is far from being as bad as Bombay, for the local journal after bewailing the fact that there is little enterprise in the supplying of the demand continues "few European residents can afford more than Rs. 150 per mensem rent, bearing in mind the cost of upkeep of the necessary horses and carriages or motor car." Our neighbours in Madras may take comfort to themselves by remembering that a very moderate flat in Bombay runs away with anything from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty rupees a month and that one's purse must be a veritable widows' cruise to bear the expense of a bungalow and stabling for even one horse. Prices, one would think, had reached their highest point in Bombay, and it only remains for a great improvement in the express train service to see a large exodus to the districts lying between Bandra and Andheri. In such a city as this the difficulties are by no means great. Already the population is too large to prevent any upsetting of the social diary by such a suburb springing up. If it be possible for thousands to live twenty and thirty miles from London it is equally possible here where there are infinitely greater facilities for the comfort of those who do not wish to go straight home from the office. It is obvious that in a few years there will be practically no room left for the steadily increasing number of Europeans, and the growing scarcity of accommodation means an equally steady rise in rents. It is a matter to which Government might well turn their attention, when there is another surplus to be considered and a profitable investment is wanted.

Changes in the Prussian Empire. According to the "Berliner Tageblatt" the hegemony of Prussia in the Empire is passing away despite many years of Prussification. Various telegrams have shown that all is not well, that the divisions between North and South, to heal which has been the policy of nearly thirty years, have reappeared. Prussia is, of course, still the predominant power both in military and political matters, and in all issues of Federal Government she is as strongly as ever the great economic force in Germany. But to some extent the boast of Bismarck has almost ceased to be true; the leadership of the things of the mind has passed from the North to the South and no longer is it true that Prussia leads the way in culture. The Southern States have boldly adopted the ideas of democracy, while Prussia and the States which are immediately dependent on her have become more reactionary in politics. In fact, the States beyond the Main are regaining something of the influence they lost in 1866. Bavaria, Baden and Wurtemberg have introduced universal suffrage, or are attempting to do so, while Prussia and Saxony still cling to constitutions which reduce the weight of the majority to a minimum. In literature and art Munich holds undoubted sway. Though the efforts of Wilhelm II and his predecessors to make their chief city the seat of all the higher effort of the Empire has not absolutely failed, yet they have not displaced Munich. Yet the galleries and schools of Berlin have won some considerable prestige, and musically she has displaced Dresden. But it is a hard fight and Munich has the greatest balance in its favour. Royal favour carries a long way, but the associations of a people are just as strong. It will be a long time before Birmingham can compete with Oxford and, apart from politics, Bismarck's boast still holds true in great measure.

From the commencement of the trooping season 1906-7, Suez Canal dues will cease to be charged to non-entitled passengers in Indian transports.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place in London, quietly owing to recent family bereavement, between C. F. Kernot, B. A., Cantab., son of the late Dr. C. N. Kernot, of Calcutta and Hove, and Thea M. Neumeister, youngest daughter of the late Herr and Frau Finanzrat Neumeister, of Gera-Reuss, Germany.

In India we want the rat exterminated; it is the rabbit they would rather do without in Australia. The "Australian Review of Review" says that steps are being taken on a large scale to banish him altogether. Negotiations are stated to be in progress with an expert attached to the Pasteur Institute in Paris to come over to Australia to try to exterminate "bunny" by spreading contagious diseases amongst his tribe. We take it the expert aforesaid will see to it that the germ which is to prove fatal to the rabbit will confine its destructive attentions within the immediate circle of the rabbit world.

Of the many institutions in Bombay which have a legitimate call on the purse of the charitable is the Bombay Harbour Mission and Seamen's institute. His Excellency Admiral Sir E. S. Poe is Patron of the Institute which has just issued its annual report from which we quote a paragraph. "It is to be regretted that the Chapiain has not been able to do very much work in the Harbour, visiting the ships and getting into touch with the many who seldom come ashore, for this part of the work, a launch is required and first of all the money for a launch one such as is needed would cost about Rs. 5,000 and even yet more than this is required, we want Rs. 900 to erect the "Carnatic Memorial Window," this cost Rs. 800 for repairs, &c., and it will cost Rs. 500 to erect it, we have received a little over 400 rupees towards this; then the renovation of the Church and the Chaplain's quarters will cost another 500 rupees, and we venture to believe that all these needs will call forth the sympathetic help of those friends who feel it a privilege to give a helping hand to the Mission in the work it is doing."

A good deal of discontent has recently been displayed by members of the 1st Battalion of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles. The trouble, says the "Statesman," began some time ago, in a certain company and the tension between the men and the hon. Commandant became so great that they were only induced to serve by the concessions of certain points for which they had contended being promised, a promise which, it is stated, has not been kept. In another case, the captain of the company resigned and the men were anxious that the senior lieutenant, whom they all knew and appreciated, should be promoted to the vacancy. The Commandant, however, desired to appoint a gentleman, who had never been a volunteer direct to the captaincy, ignoring the claims of the other officer and the men's request. The men are threatening that if the appointment is persisted in, they will resign in a body. It is believed by many who profess knowledge of volunteering matters that the affairs of the 1st Battalion of the Calcutta Volunteers are in so chaotic a condition as to render its extinction almost inevitable.

A sporting and pleasure tour through Southern India by automobile is now being arranged for next cold weather by a gentleman who desires to make up a party. The tour will extend over a period of between three and six months, says the Lahore paper. A powerful automobile has been specially designed for India, fitted with every convenience, including sleeping berths, etc., with separate saloon for ladies. A second automobile will be taken for conveyance of servants and baggage and a complete camp outfit will be provided, while the cuisine will be under the management of an excellent chef. The tour will include visits to all the big centres, with intervals of sport in the way of big and small game shooting, pig-sticking, hunting and fishing. The party will start from Poona on the 1st November next, and if desired, the tour can be extended from Southern India into Central India, Northern India and Kashmir. The address of the promotor of this novel and interesting enterprise is 133 Jermyn Street Haymarket, London.

Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co. have applied to the Government of Bengal, for a license to supply electrical energy to mills on the banks of the river Hughli, in the same manner as is now being done by Electrical Power Companies in almost every industrial district in Great Britain. The scheme, if sanctioned, is likely to result in an abatement of the smoke nuisance which is becoming one of the crying evils of Calcutta. Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. state that in Lancashire some large mills have recently been erected without a single chimney on the premises, the whole amount of power having been supplied by a number of electrical concerns. The mills in Calcutta, use at present the equivalent of many thousands of horse power, and there are many other works and factories representing further large power consumption. It is estimated that in all there is some 120,000 horse power being used at present in the area covered by the proposed license. A great many of these steam plants are now old and it is among these and the new mills and works to be erected that the licensees look for their first consumers.

A somewhat scandalous affair (writes the "Tribune" correspondent) is now the subject of universal talk in Vienna, and may yet lead to startling developments. A new royal palace has been in the course of construction for the last 20 years, and about £1,200,000 has been spent on it. It now turns out that both plans and the execution have been faulty in the extreme, and a fundamental alteration of many vital parts of the building will be necessary. The Emperor has, in consequence, dismissed the entire building committee, and has entrusted the supervision of the works to the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the Heir to the Throne. As only about £360,000 out of the sum originally allotted for the work remains unspent, a somewhat delicate question arises—Where is the money necessary for the reconstruction of the building to come from? The State of the Emperor cannot possibly grant it to come from his private purse, while Parliament can scarcely be expected to make good the enormous deficiency out of public funds.

AUSTRALIA AND IMMIGRATION.

THE REAL CONDITION OF THINGS.

The vigorous efforts now being made by Canada and Australia to attract immigrants from Europe receive particular attention in the latest files of the Colonial newspapers. The determination of the Australian Government to offer special inducements to agriculturists who are ready to venture abroad was at once the signal for renewed endeavours on the part of the Dominion Government to advertise effectively the vast resources of Canada. There is no need here, and no intent whatever, to compare the advantages offered to new settlers by the two countries. Such comparison, says a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette," would serve no useful object; neither would it be in accordance with the purpose of this article. But some reference to what each country has accomplished by way of securing added population to develop natural and abundant resources must be permitted. The figures show that, of late years, Australia has played but a small part in the world-wide movement of population. In 1883, the number of persons who emigrated to British North America was 53,563; to Australia and New Zealand, 73,017. But in 1904 the figures were: British North America, 91,684; Australia and New Zealand, 14,210. During 1904 Canada made a net gain of 67,341 persons from the United Kingdom alone, and last year the figures greatly increased. Moreover, it has been shown that over 50 per cent. of the new settlers who arrived in Canada in 1903 settled on the land. Less than 10,000 persons entered Australia last year with the intention of remaining in the country.

The very natural question has been asked over and over again on this side of the water—Why does not Australia follow the example of Canada? Why does not the Commonwealth Government spend money and adopt a bold and vigorous immigration policy such as that adopted by the Laurier Government in 1897? The answer is very simple. The Commonwealth Government cannot proceed with a vigorous immigration policy on the lines adopted by Canada because of the differences in Constitutional power, and in the relations between the Federal and provincial Governments. The conditions political affecting the relations between the Commonwealth and the State Governments in Australia are altogether different from those which constitute the relationship of the Provincial Governments in Canada to the Dominion Government. This fact generally is not taken into consideration when the immigration policy of the respective countries is compared. But it has everything to do with the question.

The Commonwealth Government does not own a single acre of land. All the land belongs to the States, and the State Governments are not all in such absolute accord with the Commonwealth Administration as to render it easy for the latter to remove existing difficulties. Each State in Australia retains its sovereign rights. Not a single sovereign State right was interfered with by the Commonwealth Constitution. The States each have their responsible Government under the Constitution, which can be altered only by the King. The State Governors are appointed by the King. The State Governments are in no way subordinate to the Commonwealth; in fact, the Federal Constitution very strictly protects State rights. The Commonwealth Government has taken over from the States three departments—Customs, Defence, Post and Telegraph. The States retain—Agriculture, Mines, Railays. Education Ports and Harbours and Lands, being the primary and producing departments, and affecting all the industries of the States. The reverse is the case in Canada. There the Provincial Government are subordinate to the Dominion Government. The State Governors are appointed by the Executive Council of the Dominion, and all the important departments connected with the administration of the country are under the control of the Dominion Government. Thus it is seen how very different are the relations between the Federal Government and the States in the two countries. And this difference affects the immigration policy of Australia very materially; in fact is responsible altogether for the limitations and restrictions from which the Commonwealth Government suffers.

At present there seems to be only one way out of the difficulty, and that is for the State Governments in Australia to concede to the Commonwealth certain areas of land which shall be set aside for immigration purposes. Supposing, for instance, 100,000 acres were set apart by each State as land for settlement by immigrants invited by the Commonwealth administration. Then it would be possible for the Commonwealth to undertake a vigorous policy of immigration, to establish a direct agency in London, and to organize, such an agency so that intending immigrants might make sure of securing good agricultural land prior to leaving these shores. At present—and there is no getting away from this fact the intending immigrant cannot make certain of securing good agricultural land in any part of the country in which he may choose to settle in any State in Australia, with the exception of Queensland. The Queensland Government recently decided to adopt a scheme whereby the Agent-General in London should be provided with charts and maps so that the intending immigrant could mark out the particular area of land he favoured, so far as he might judge as to situation and from inquiries as to climatic conditions, etc. and thus know exactly the locality to which he was bound and where would be his future home. This is an excellent scheme, but at present it is only within the possibilities of a State Government to accomplish. The Commonwealth has no land to offer to the immigrant.

Another point is, how many of the States are able to concede to the Commonwealth a sufficient area of good agricultural land for settlement? That is a point on which there may be differences of opinion, but upon this point there will be no divergence—that the land handed over to the Commonwealth and to be set apart for immigrants, must be good agricultural or good dairying land. Victoria, for instance, could not make any grant to the Commonwealth without resorting to a policy of land resumption. She has not sufficient land available for close settlement to supply the demands of her own settlers who seek new fields at moderate prices. To be sure, Victoria—in fact all the States—in the early days of colonisation, made the mistake of alienating large tracts and of disposing of immense areas to individual squatters at absurdly low prices. Now, Victoria and one or two other of the States must resume in order to secure the lands which they require, and Victoria in particular would have to resume largely to supply the possible needs of the Commonwealth.

It is not likely that the proposal to concede large areas of good agricultural land to the Commonwealth will be received very cordially by every one of the State Parliaments. In fact, it may be taken for granted that New South Wales would exact a pretty heavy fee for any of her public estate required by the Commonwealth. In some cases this transfer of property has amounted merely to a book entry, but the States have insisted upon the formality of direct exchange, believing that there was special cause for the closest preservation of State rights. Reviewing all these difficulties, it is not hard to understand that the task of the Commonwealth Government in undertaking an immigration policy calculated to meet with a large measure of success is not an easy one. But the solution of the problem as suggested in this article, namely by the transfer to the Commonwealth of large areas of lands at present held by the States does seem to be the only one possible under immediate circumstances. The removal of all friction between the Commonwealth and States would make it easier for the former to assist in the needful development of the country, and the wheels of the Federal Constitution would work with more of that smoothness which is necessary for successful internal administration.

China is going ahead. A short time ago, according to the "South China Morning Post," the Government selected a number of six lads to be trained in wireless telegraphy. Having completed their course of study, they will be employed, it is said, in working the wireless telegraph installations which will soon be installed in the capital and at Ho Yang.

THE NATAL EXECUTIONS.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL GETS INVOLVED.

Shelving Responsibility.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, APRIL 3.

The Natal Natives who were shot yesterday were twelve in number and spent the night prior to their execution in singing hymns.

The House of Commons, last night, had a debate on the executions on the Motion of the Labourite Member, Mr. Macdonald calling attention to the danger of native subjects of the Crown being involved in the administration of Martial (Law ?) in Natal.

Mr. Winston Churchill declared that the Imperial Government's whole course was consistent. The unavailable and precipitate resignation of the Natal Ministry was not altogether consistent with the passionate appeals for support of British troops.

He accused the Opposition of endeavouring to poison the minds of the Colonies, and if this course was pursued, they would easily produce effects shaking the whole system of Colonial administration to its foundations.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Morley and the Congress.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

Mr. Morley, being asked to advise the Viceroy to receive deputations such as the People's Congress, replied that he saw no reason for taking the initiative in the matter.

EDUCATION IN CEYLON.

A Step Forward.

A Blue Book, on Education in Ceylon, has been published.

A despatch from the Governor Sir Henry Blake dated 27th January, generally agrees with the recommendations of the Commission, including plantation schools at the expense of the planters and the creation of District Divisional Education Committees elsewhere and the utilisation of the road tax for educational purposes.

Lord Elgin, on the 1st March, in a despatch, said he trusted the policy outlined would commend itself to the legislature and the people of Ceylon and expressed his appreciation of the Commission's careful and valuable work.

THE COURTS IN EAST AFRICA.

Protection for Europeans.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. Winston Churchill proposed to insert in the East African Ordinance, a provision in the cases of Europeans and Americans in the Criminal Courts, that not less than two-thirds of the jury shall be white men.

THE ROYAL TOUR IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The King and Queen Meet at Marseilles.

Her Majesty the Queen has gone to Marseilles to join the King in the Royal Yacht, for the Mediterranean tour, upon which His Majesty will be accompanied by Sir Charles Hardinge.

The King leaves Biarritz to-morrow.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

The King and Queen met to-day at Marseilles.

THE RUSSIAN ELECTIONS.

Upwards of sixty per cent of the electors voted at St. Petersburg yesterday. The authorities refrained from all interference.

THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

Deputation to the Sultan.

The Algeciras Conference has deputed the Italian delegate Signor Malmusi to go to Fez and explain the decisions of the Conference to the Sultan and obtain his adhesion to them.

BANQUET TO SIR WEST RIDEGWAY.

A Peacemaker to South Africa.

The City Liberals have given a banquet to Sir West Ridegway. Messrs. Schuster and Bowles were also present. The Chairman, Lord Tweedmouth, said he hoped Sir West and his colleagues would lay the foundation of a happy united and loyal South Africa.

Sir West in his reply appealed to the voice of faction to cease, while the Committee was endeavouring to enable the Government to frame a policy acceptable to all reasonable men.

THE M. C. C. IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A Win and a Defeat.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The Marylebone team won the fourth test match against the South Africans by four wickets and the South Africans won the fifth and last match by an innings and sixteen runs.

THE SPREAD OF PLAGUE.

A case of plague has occurred at Port Said.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE COURRIERES DISASTER.

The Kaiser Presents Medals to the Rescuers.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

The Kaiser has given medals to the Westphalian Miners who did such good service in the rescue work at Courrieres. The Kaiser in presenting the medals to the men said they had obeyed the teaching of our Saviour and showed a love of their neighbour which knew neither boundary nor race.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE PORTE.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

Mr. Runciman, replying to a question, said there was no reason to suppose that the Tabah question will not be settled by negotiation.

AN ALLEGED OBSCENE POST CARD.

PREMATURE PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 3.

A case of considerable importance to the general public came up at the High Court to-day, before Justices Harington and Pratt. It was a reference by the District Magistrate of Patna who recommended that certain proceedings against one Rohini Kumar Sen be set aside without prejudice to the right of the Postmaster-General to start a case. On 6th September 1905 a post card was despatched from the Maradpur Post Office in Patna City addressed to the Editor of the "Englishman," Calcutta, containing most obscene, insulting and defamatory matter. The Editor of the "Englishman" sent the post card to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, who forwarded it to Patna, and an inquiry there resulted in the prosecution of Rohini Kumar Sen under Section 61 (a) of Act VI of 1898. When the case was practically finished, but before judgment was delivered, it came to light that the provisions of Section 72 had not been complied with, the prosecution not having been instituted on the complaint of the Director-General of Post Offices or the Postmaster-General, but being started by the police without any authority other than that conveyed in a letter from the Postmaster-General saying "I have the honour to authorise the prosecution etc."

Their Lordships passed the following order in the present case: "It does not appear that a complaint as defined by Section 4, clause (5), was made and it is obvious that the Magistrate who took cognisance of the offence did not examine the complainant upon oath and reduce the substance of his examination into writing to be signed by the complainant as he was bound to do by Section 200 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The prosecution therefore does not appear to have been made upon a complaint although the prosecution was authorised by the Postmaster-General. The result is that we must set aside the proceedings and leave it to the authorities to take such action as they think proper after complying with the terms of the section."

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

WORK OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 3.

At the first meeting of the National Council of Education, recently founded, the office bearers and executive committee were appointed and a resolution passed that two public examinations of 5th and 7th Standards of the National Council of Education equivalent respectively to Matriculation and Intermediate in the Arts Standards of Indian Universities, be held next July, for which details will be fixed by a committee. What value these examinations have remains to be seen.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

EASTER SESSION IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 3.

The Secretary of the Provincial Mahomedan Educational Conference publishes a letter in the native papers, calling attention to the approaching Conference which will be held at Calcutta, during Easter week, enjoins all his co-religionists to be present. To make the programme of the Conference more interesting, papers in special subjects will be read.

SANSKRIT IN GOVERNMENT COLLEGES.

OPPOSITION TO EUROPEAN PROFESSORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 3.

This morning's "Bengalee" says it understands that it is proposed to appoint five European Professors of Sanskrit in the five Government Colleges in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Lahore and Allahabad. It holds that Hindu students would prefer to learn their sacred language from their traditional Brahminical expositors and asserts that the proposition will meet with a popular opposition which will defeat the object in view and trusts that the proposal will be abandoned.

THE VACANCY IN THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER APPOINTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 3.

The following has been issued in a "Gazette" Extraordinary:—

A temporary vacancy having occurred in the Office of an Ordinary Member of Council of the Governor-General of India, by the departure on leave, of the Honourable Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., C.I.E., the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint the Honourable Sir Charles Lewis Tupper, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., to act temporarily as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India. The Honourable Sir Lewis Tupper has, on this day, taken upon himself the execution of his Office under the usual salute.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST RATS IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 3.

During the quarter ended March last 38,738 rats were destroyed in various ways in Calcutta. The former reward of two annas for live rats has now been reduced to one anna.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

RECEPTION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

VISIT TO AKBAR'S TOMB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

AGRA, APRIL 3.

This morning before breakfast their Excellencies paid a visit to the Fort and carefully went over the buildings which occupied two hours. Later in the morning his Excellency received the following officers belonging to Central India:—the Hon. Major Daly, Col. Sir Swinton Jacob, Col. Baker, R. E., Mr. Marsh, Irrigation Engineer for Central India, Mr. Cobb, C. S., Resident, Gwalior, Mr. Jardine, C. S., Political Agent, Bundelkhund, and Mr. Williamson, Forest Officer.

H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior lunched with His Excellency this afternnoon and at 4-15 her Excellency accompanied by Colonel Crooke-Lawless, Surgeon to the Viceroy, motored to the city to inspect the two hospitals of the station. The Viceroy returns an informal visit to the Maharaja of Orchha this evening and from there drives direct to Sikandra and joins her Excellency in visiting the tomb of Akbar there. From, here the party divides, his Excellency going direct to Ajmer and her Excellency proceeding to Delhi where the two days occupied by the Ajmer visit will by spent. The departure of their Excellencies to-night is private and both the specials are timed to leave the station at 10-30.

THE CALCUTTA HEALTH OFFICER.

CONSIDERATION BY THE NEW CORPORATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 3.

The first meeting of the new Corporation of Calcutta will be held to-morrow. Among the subjects to be considered is that of the draft advertisement for the post of Health Officer. Counsel's opinion having been asked as to whether the Special District Committees, recently formed, have any legal status, an answer has been returned in the negative.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN QUESTION.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S SPEECH.

LONDON, March 17th.—Mr. Winston Churchill's speech in the House of Commons, on Wednesday night on the Chinese labour question, has caused a reaction in the South African share market in London.

The depreciation in values in London, is reflected in Paris and Berlin, where the dead-lock at the Algeciras Conference accentuates the depression.

SUGGESTED INDIAN COOLIES.

Kaffir shares on the London Stock Exchange improved yesterday, however, as the result of a suggested importation of Indian coolies to the Rand, now that former obstacles against such a policy have been removed.

GREAT INDIGNATION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

AT MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S SPEECH.

Reuter's correspondent at Johannesburg states that Mr. Winston Churchill's speech in the House of Commons on Wednesday, has caused great indignation, and is described in more than one quarter as an insult to the colony.

The "Times of Natal" declares that Mr. Churchill's sinister insistence on the word veto will affect, besides the Transvaal, the whole of South Africa.

The same journal condemns the principle underlying Mr. Churchill's policy as rotten and vicious, and adds that the Liberals are a greater menace to the Empire than ever.

MR. CHURCHILL IN REPLY.

THE GOVERNMENT POLICY AND RAND SHARES.

Mr. Winston Churchill, Under-Parliamentary Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a letter to a correspondent, denies that the recent depreciation of Rand mining shares was due to the Government's South African policy. He attributes the decline of values to Mr. Balfour's and Mr. Chamberlain's pessimistic orations. He also criticises Mr. Chamberlain for shifting his grounds of attack as compared with the earlier part of the session.

THE AFRICANDER BOND.

COMMEND THE GOVERNMENT'S ACTION.

The annual congress of the Africander Bond was opened yesterday at Ceres, in Cape Colony.

The President, Mr. Thereon, in his inaugural address, declared that, if the promise of Responsible Government to the new Colonies was fairly full filled, the Liberal Party in Great Britain would confer a benefit on the Empire, remove much past bitterness, and bring the federation of South Africa nearer. He hoped that the Imperial Government would have the courage honestly to accomplish its promises regarding Chinese labour. He emphasised the necessity for educational reform, and declared that the prospects of protection were encouraging. He grieved over the consequences of the war and of the drought, which had impaired the independent spirit of the Africander farmer.

PURE BEER BILL.

THROWN OUT BY THE COMMONS.

London, March 17th.—In the House of Commons, yesterday, the Pure Beer Bill, the object of which was to require publicans to supply beer made from 85 per cent, of barley malt, was negatived by 164 votes to 109.

Several clauses of the Bill were considered unworkable.

RAILWAY DISASTER IN AMERICA.

FORTY PERSONS KILLED.

London, March 17th.—A terrible railway disaster, involving great loss of life, is reported from the United States. The West-bound Californian express collided with a local train at Pueblo, in the State of Colorado, both trains becoming quickly enveloped in flames as the result of the impact.

Forty persons were killed, fifteen of whom were incinerated. Many others were more or less seriously injured. Numerous thrilling rescues were effected, but one passenger, who was wedged in a window and writhing in the flames, asked to be shot.

The roof of the carriage soon fell and killed him, thus mercifully terminating his agony.

INTERSTATE LADIES CRICKET.

Melbourne, March 13th.—Considerable interest was displayed in the first interstate cricket match between women teams representing Victoria and Tasmania, which was played on Saturday, on the matting pitch at Collingwood. Over 1,500 spectators turned up to witness the game, which resulted in a win for Victoria by six wickets.

FREE PRIMARY EDUCATION.

A PETITION TO THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

A PUBLIC meeting of the representatives, elected by the different Hindu backward communities of the Bombay Presidency, was held yesterday afternoon at Nava Nagpada, Bombay, to adopt a petition to the Bombay Government, for the introduction of free primary education amongst the backward Hindu communities of this Presidency. The meeting, which was largely attended, was held under the auspices of the Maratha Aikyecchu Sabha in a spacious "mandap" specially erected for the purpose, and decorated with palms and buntings.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, late Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, presided.

The object of the meeting having been explained by Mr. G. Powar, Secretary of the Sabha, Mr. K. R. Koregaoker read the petition. The proceedings of the meeting were in Marathi.

The petitioners, who represented the agricultural, industrial and labouring classes of the Marathi-speaking districts of the Bombay Presidency, urging the importance of free primary education to the children of their communities, stated in their petition, that it was illiteracy that came in the way of their recognizing their own interests which made them victims of the "Sowcars", and the malpractices of the lower grades of the police and the revenue officers. The main cause of ignorance amongst them, besides their apathy and indifference, lay in the fact that those classes possessed only the bare means of subsistence and were generally unable to pay even for the elementary education of their children. The petitioners further stated that from statistics collected it appeared that out of 50,000 children of school going age of the backward Hindu classes of different districts of this Presidency, only 8 248 attended primary schools and the rest viz., 41,752 children went without any education at all. In case, Government did not consider it feasible to make primary education free to all the Hindu backward classes, the petitioners submitted, that either it should be made free to the children of those amongst them who did not contribute the Local Fund cess, or that the free studentships, available at present for the children of the Hindu backward classes, should be increased from twenty-four per cent to fifty per cent of the children attending primary schools in their districts.

A Marathi translation of the petition was also read, and the advantages of free primary education explained. It was unanimously resolved to approve of the petition, and to authorize the Chairman to forward it to the Bombay Government on their behalf.

The Chairman then addressed the meeting in Marathi. He said he was very much pleased to find this new awakening in them to impart education to their children, and hoped that when Government would learn of their praiseworthy longing in this direction, they would surely do something in the matter. He was not there to make a speech, but he was glad to listen to their remarks about the educational wants of their children. It was a matter of great congratulation to them that such a large assembly representing the backward classes had collected together that afternoon in the cause of education, and that he had now realised the great want of education among them. Want of education was one of the contributary causes to poverty and it was high time that something like the remedy suggested in the petition should be done by the authorities to ameliorate the condition of their children. It was a matter of surprise that out of about fifty thousand children fit for education only eight thousand attended school, owing to the want of either means or encouragement. He was sure that when these facts were pressed upon the notice of Government, the suggestions made in the petition would meet with their wishes. Government were never partial to the children of the rich in preference to those of the poor, and, sympathies were always enlisted, so far as he was aware, on the side of the latter. To him, personally, Indians of every type, whether Brahamin, or Marathi, belonging to the educated class or the backward class, whether rich or poor were dear. He had come into close contact with them during the last thirty years and had never felt himself inclined to favour one to the prejudice of the other. He wished them every success in their endeavours to alleviate their lot.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman amidst loud applause and, after garlanding him, the proceedings terminated.

DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

H. E. LORD LAMINGTON left Bombay last night from Victoria Terminus (11-15 S. T.) by the passenger train for Poona en route to Mahableshwar. His Excellency was accompanied by Colonel Richard Owen, Military Secretary, Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, Private Secretary, Dr. H. Coghill, Officiating Medical Officer, Capt. Meynell, Capt. Gray and the Hon. Bruce, Master of Burleigh, and aides-de-camp. The departure was private, but there were present at the station, Captain Greig and Risaldar Bahadur Shaikh Abdul Hamid, A. D. C's. to his Excellency; Mr. W. L. B. Souter, Police Commissioner of Bombay, the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, Mr. H. Wenden, Agent of the G. I. P. Railway; Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Sheriff of Bombay, and Mr. W. P. Ryan. After shaking hands with those present, His Excellency got into his saloon carriage, and the train soon after left the station. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired at sunrise this morning from the Colaba north battery to announce his Excellency's departure.

MATCH AT MAHALUXMI.

RECENTLY Mr. J. Hamilton endeavoured to arrange a match between Lady Jenkins' Hoaxer and Mr. J. Crawford's Surrey II for Rs. 1,000 a side. Mr. Hamilton promising, in the event of his winning the match, to hand Rs. 1,000 to Lady Jenkins for distribution to local charities. A third contestant appeared in the shape of Mr. Pike's Musketeer. Unfortunately Hoaxer left Bombay on Saturday, when it was beaten by a length by Surrey II, which, carrying twelve stone was half a length behind Ebony after what seemed a certain win for Mr. Crawford's horse. In the absence of Hoaxer a fresh match for Rs. 500 a side was arranged between Musketeer and Surrey II and this took place at Mahaluxmi yesterday morning, when the former carrying 11 stone was ridden by his owner and the latter carrying 10 stone 6lbs. was ridden by Mr. P. F. Fischer. There was no betting on the course, but the odds on Monday evening, were 6 to 4 on Musketeer and evens on Surrey II. The race however, proved Surrey's all the way. With a good start, Mr. Fischer held the lead from the start right over the distance of a mile and five furlongs and won easily by a length and a half. Aga S. Shah was judge.

THE GRAND DUKE OF SAXE-WEIMAR.

ON THE WAY TO MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL 3.

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar and suite, consisting of Baron Von Fritche, Private Secretary, and Aide-de-Camp, and Doctor Cramer, passed through Bangalore this morning, en route to Mysore.

The distinguished visitors arrived at Colombo on the 24th March, and have visited Madura, Trichinopoly and Madras, whence they proceeded to Ootacamund on a visit to his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

They spend about a fortnight in the Mysore jungles shooting big game, returning here and going on to Poona, Bombay, Delhi, Agra and Simla, getting back to Bombay in time to catch s. s. Arabia sailing on the 12th May.

SIR ALEXANDER PEDLER GOES HOME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 3.

Sir Alexander Pedler leaves for England, this evening.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

ANNUAL POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

THE annual point-to-point races of the Bombay Light Horse came off yesterday at Santa Cruz, when a very enjoyable afternoon's sport was obtained. A shamiana had been erected, in the pleasant shade of which the members of the Corps sat and chatted with their lady friends, refreshments being obtainable with remarkable ease. The day being a general holiday there was a good attendance and considerable crowds of natives—some thousands in fact—lent picturesqueness to the scene. Mr. Dalal's totalisator was keenly patronized by the natives. The arrangements were all admirably carried out, the stewards being Major T. W. Cuffe, Lieut. Heugh Symons, Lieut. F. A. Reddie, Major P. B. Cadell, B. V. R. and Mr. J. H. Symington. Mr. T. L. Roberts was Hon. Sec. Mr. H. E. E. Procter was starter; Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop, M. F. H., was judge and Mr. W. E. Cram, was clerk of the scales, while Sergeant-Instructor Coy officiated as clerk of the scales. During the afternoon the Band of the 104th Rifles under Mr. W. S. Walcott went through a programme of music. The sport was very good, and nobody came to grief. But Captain W. C. Crosse, who was riding Lady Bay in the fifth event, collided with a toll and sustained an ugly gash over his right eye. When he came in with the blood running in bright rivulets down his face and silk jokey's shirt the ladies were heard to mutter "Ugh!" and wince at the gory spectacle. Mr. C. M. Lucas's horse, Redwing, dropped dead in course of the race in which it was being ridden by its owner; but otherwise the day's sport was marred by no untoward incident.

The following were the results:—

The jumping competition for members of the Light Horse only (first prize presented by Mr. G. Ostermayer).

Mr F R Hill's b w g Hippo.......................... 1
Mr J De Courcy's b w g Playboy.................... 2

These were three jumps—two hedges and a mud wall, and about a dozen competitors. On the whole the jumping was good.

The first Race. The Light Horse Cup for Horses.—A Point-to-Point Race—About 2 1-2 miles Catch-weights—English and Australians, 12st 7lbs. and over; Arabs and Country-breds. 10st. 7lbs. and over. Prizes—Two Cups. 1st Prize presented by Major Cuffe.

Mr W J Matthews' ch w g Rajah.............Owner 1
Mr A D Shanks b w g Moidart.............Owner 2

There were ten starters for this race, Mr. Matthews's Rajah winning easily.

2nd Race.—The Light Horse Cup for Ponies.—A Point-to-Point Race.—About 2 1-2 miles. Catch-weights—English and Australians, 14-1, 12st and over; Arbs and Country-breds 10st 7lbs and over: Ponies 13-3 and under allowed 7lbs. Prizes—Two Cups; 1st Prize presented by Lieut Reddie.

Mr T D Moore's g a p Akhbar Khan.................... 1
Mr L Baraclough's g a p Nero.......................... 2

3rd Race.—Open Point-to-Point Race for Horses—About 2 1-2 miles. Catch-Weights—English and Australians, 12st. 7lbs and over; Arabs and Country breds, 10st 7lbs and over, Prizes—Two Cups. Presented by the Corps.

Mr Max Rommel's b w g Reverberation Owner 1
Mr J L Symon's b w m Houbara.............Owner 2

4th Race.—Open Point-to-Point Race for Ponies.—About 2 1.2 miles. Catch-weights—English and Australians 14 1, 12st and over; Arabs and Country-breds, 10st 7lbs and over; Ponies 13-3 and under allowed 7lbs. Prizes—Two Cups. Presented by the Corps.

Mr W S C Glover's g w g Pilot.............Owner 1
Mr Owen Symon's b w m Dudds.............Owner 2

The last event was the Individual Tent Pegging for Horses (for the Symon's Challenge Cup—Open by Members of the Bombay Light Horse only; won by Mr T L Roberts with Mr. T. D. Moore a very good second. Mrs Cuffe afterwards distributed the Prizes.

MASS MEETING OF INDIAN CHRISTIANS.

JAPANESE DELEGATES WELCOMED.

A MASS meeting of Indian Christians was held yesterday evening at 5 p. m. in the Church Mission Hall, Dhanji Street, to welcome Mr. Tasuku Harada, B. D., and Mr. Sakunashin Motoda, M. A., Ph. D., Japanese Christian delegates to India, Mr. J. Sanders Slater presiding. The proceedings opened with a Hymn followed by a prayer by the Rev. Dr. J. E. Abbott. Speeches of welcome to the guests were then made by Mr. C. J. Ashbury of the Indian Christian Association, Rev. Mr. S. V. Karmarker of the Christian Endeavour Society, and by Rev. S. Rahator of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. Sakunashin Motoda then addressed the meeting. He thanked the speakers for their kind expressions of welcome and said that while he and Mr. Harada were grateful for the kind words spoken about them, he took this opportunity of correcting a misapprehension that existed regarding themselves viz., that it was printed in the programme that they were excellent English speakers and he wished to disabuse their minds on that point. They did their missionary work in Japanese; English was their second language only. As to the progress on the Christian work in Japan he might say that they were mostly Christians of the first generation and their history was very short. About 47 years ago the first Christian came to Japan from America. It was a time when the name of Christ was a curse to the Japanese and to believe in Christ meant death. Again in those days a missionary stayed in Japan for ten years and could not convert a single man. But the times had now changed and there are now 1,30,000 Christians in Japan, Christian Missionaries were now doing their work so freely and so smoothly that he wished there were some opposition in order to make them more active and energetic. Another gratifying feature of Christian work in Japan was that the people of the higher classes were more accessible to the missionary than the lower classes. In Japan Christianity and Western civilization went hand in hand, and the people unconsciously imbibed Christian principles and Western ideas. He thought similar results must necessarily follow Christian work in India also. He believed that if things continued as they had hitherto done a time would come when Japan would be a Christian nation. He did not think that they would have a state religion in Japan or that they would make Christianity a state religion of that country. In his opinion, religion should be free. In conclusion Mr. Motoda said the Indian people were much more religious than the Japanese, and he was quite sure that when they had become thoroughly Christian they would be stronger Christians than those who were living in any part of Asia.

Mr. Harada generally agreed with the remarks made by Mr. Motoda and said that it was Christian civilisation that made Japan what it is this day.

The Chairman addressed the meeting at some length and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to him after which the meeting dispersed.

WATER IN MALWANI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter. "An Observer." I learn that a meeting of the Taluka Local Board of Salsette Thana, is to take place on Wednesday the 4th inst., I, therefore, solicit space in your paper to this, again representing to the Powers-that-be that if they wish to give an adequate and unfailing supply of water to the residents of Malwani and of villages situate in its neighbourhood the best and wisest course would be to have one or two "pucca" wells constructed whereby while the people would get enough of water, the Local Board would not have the necessity of incurring expenditure now and then on [illegible], which are after all makeshifts and are in the long run fatal to economy. The members of the Local Board are guided by the opinions of Government Officers. I hope therefore that sound and useful advice will be tendered to the Board when the question of water is [illegible].—Yours &c., [illegible]

A VILLAGER.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Some beautiful Pictures.

THE PHILHARMONIC'S SECOND SEASON.

A PANTOMIME WORTH SEEING.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

THE little exhibition, "Some masterpieces by Durer Meryon, Seymour Haden, and Whistler, at Mr. R. Gutekunst's, King street, St. James, fully justifies its title, high-sounding as this is. For once the critic may drop criticism and enjoy without restriction, since here are, indeed, gathered together a few of the masterpieces—in the stricter sense of the term—of engraving and etching. The little gallery is a veritable oasis whereon to rest and enjoy the quintessence of great art in a small number of examples of the highest quality. True, we are among familiar friends, about whose perfections there is nothing new to be said—nothing that will not be an echo of former praise. Still, they are all, or almost all of them, seen at their very best—that is in the finest and most perfectly preserved impressions. There is but one Rembrandt, the Janus Sylvius, from the Griffith Collection, but this is an example of unsurpassed beauty and freshness. Among the Durers are the splendid impression of "The Knight and Death," from the Fisher Collection, the St. Hubert from the Mariette collection the "Virgin and Child by the City Wall," and the familiar, but ever fascinating, Melancholia—that wonderful symbolism of the insufficiency, the bitterness of intellectual power and of knowledge that issues from Man alone, and is unsupported by the Divine. Meryon has hardly ever been seen to higher advantage than on the present occasion.

In contemplating once more these wonderful transcripts of the great landmarks of Paris, upon which the Anglo-French master has for ever left his impress, we feel that here is something precious brought into art by a modern that only a world-genius, such as Rembrandt is, breathes forth in the same degree, and not even he in his landscapes and studies of city and field. It in the modern spirit at its finest and most poignant enfolding with the poetic individuality of the creative artists every stone of masonry, every square inch of murky air, of the subjects represented. The famous La Morgue which would be so much better without the foolish little genre figures in the foreground, has rarely, if ever, been seen in a richer impression than this first state here. Magnificent is also La Galerie de Notre Dame, and not less admirable La Abside de Notre-Dame, first state from the Burty Collection, signed by Meryon, and dedicated, as we are told, to M. Ch. Bradier. So absolutely has the etcher stamped this view of the Paris cathedral as his own that one becomes unconsciously unjust to the many who have since his time attempted it. Nothing remains to be said about the Whistler etchings, of which there are here a goodly array, including the early English subjects, the Venetian subjects—which have been epoch-making in modern etching—and then certain dry-points, well known to collectors, such as The Velvet Dress and Annie. Here, again, one feels that there has been progress in the highest sense of the word, and in some important respects achievement beyond anything done in the past ages, even by the masters of the art. By the side of these two great artists and great temperaments Sir Seymour Haden looks just a little tame and conventional—superb in craftsmanship and earnest in feeling as his finest productions unquestionably are. Let us guard ourselves all the same from being ungrateful to one of the acknowledged protagonists of modern etching, an artist whose fine technical qualities are even more highly appreciated abroad than they are at home.

In one of the galleries of the Fine Art Society Mr. John Fulleylove, R. I, has brought together a most attractive exhibition, entitled Pictures and Studies of some Architectural Monuments of London, Ancient and Moden. This interesting series is done with such artistic truth and probity that it has great value as a record, and sufficient pictorial beauty, too, to make that record much more than a dry catalogue in paint of architectural motives and sculptural details. Mr. Fulleylove can inform his work—and now perhaps more visibly than in former days—with his own spirit of order, of quiet equable admiration for that which he so modestly yet completely records. And without some such infusion of a self, artistic and spiritual, into scenes of this kind, as into all art that deals with architecture, still life, flower-painting, and other side branches of the painter's art, they become merely so many distasteful enumerations of things that the ordinary moral can just as well, or better, see for himself. True, Mr. Fulleylove incurs, not altogether with injustice, the reproach that he is not quite pictorial enough from the standpoint of the artist, not quite rigidly correct enough from that of the professional architect. What is more important, however, than a rigid linear truth, which to the eye might very possibly suggest untruth, is that the draughtsman is able to suggest the stability, and charm of fine architecture in its essential points, and to exhibit these with a certain quiet distinction which is all his own—with a feeling such as may come over the lover of much-maligned London when he sees familiar spots in unfamiliar beauty on a Sunday morning.

In "London from Tower Bridge," a scene which is or should be, of extreme animation, Mr. Fulleylove is, however, a little out of his depth. Here something more than probity and discreet charm are required; you miss something of the hum, the throbbing life of the great city. as a Raffaelli, or some painter of kindred aims and feeling, might have suggested it. Admirable, on the other hand, are St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield, South Aisle, looking East, Edward the Confessor's Shrine, Westminster Abbey, and The Norman Chapel of St. John in the Tower. These are all of them pictures and reminders which may legitimately give pause to the travelled Londoner, who as a rule knows not the treasures of his own city. Really splendid in breadth and exactitude, as in the felicity with which the most pictorial aspect is seized upon is the unusually large drawing St. Paul's Cathedral: Interior, looking East. A signal mistake is all the same made here in giving a too decidedly genre-like character to the figures in the foreground; this distracts, attention from the central motive, which is the church itself and goes some way towards altering the character. A capital interior, with a sober richness and quiet attractiveness of its own, is The Great Hall Charter House. But to enumerate further would be but to furnish a dry catalogue of familiar names and places. The little exhibition is one which should not be missed; the collection submitted forms, indeed, so congruous and homogeneous a whole that it seems a pity that it should be broken up.

The second concert of the present season given by the Philharmonic Society at the Queen's Hall was conducted by Dr. Frederic Cowen, with excellent artistic results. Mr. Emil Sauer was the solo pianist of the occasion, and in Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto in E flat, commonly known by the title of The Emperor, his playing was quite admirable. It is true that Mr. Saurr somewhat inclines to be melodramatic; but his melodrama is of the highest order, and he makes an immediate effect, where other players might wait quite for a long time before they could make their personality known to the public. Mr. Saue has the quality of being extremely definite; he never leaves you for a moment in doubt as to the meaning of his own reading of any composition. He cannot be described as being romantic; neither can he be called mysterious in any passage which might puzzle the ordinary student. He knows exactly the effect which he wants, and, with a most wonderful technical quality, he invariably gets that effect. It is in his technique that he is really heard at his best. The nimbleness of his fingers [illegible]; he never [illegible]; in fact, there is not a single passage [illegible] which he cleanly [illegible]

to interpret which he does not make clear to the listener in every single note. There is this criticism, however, to be said, that he is somewhat lacking in deep emotion, and that he does not go quite to the heart of music. In the wonderful Adagio of this pianoforte concerto his rather matter-of-fact style made this wonder-extraordinary composition a little too commonplace. Nevertheless, on the whole, his achievement was memorable and fine. Mme. Marie Brema, in her singing of the Closing Scene from "Die Gotterdammerung," was at her best. She sang with intense emotion, with great dramatic feeling, and with an admirable quality of voice which showed her as the great artist which she undoubtedly is. All praise is due to Dr. Cowen for his energetic and musicianly conducting of the concert throughout.

Children, said some sage or other, "make the best poets,' and undoubtedly they also make the best actors. Perhaps because children can believe what isn't true more thoroughly than foolish adults. Whatever the cause there is no doubt about the fact. It was demonstrated once again by a pantomime of superlative excellence produced yesterday in the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane—that is, in the balle-room thereof. The ballet-room is not what you would call accessible, and as a theatre it has other disadvantages. The London County Council would hardly license it without considerable alterations, and the management could hardly claim that from every seat in it an uninterrupted view of the stage can be obtained. But all these troubles were triumphantly overcome, and an audience of some small experience in things of the stage decided unanimously that they had witnessed the best pantomime of the season. It is, however, not at present intended to put it into the evening bill at Drury Lane. It might be over the heads of the public. Now in this pantomime principal girl and principal boy, villain and widow, fairies and principal dancer were every one of them children. "Strictly a children's pantomime," the programme proclaimed it. "A-Lad-In and Well Out of It," written and invented by A. S. S. Painter. Music composed, selected, and arranged by Holliday. Produced by O. I. Dunno.

The audience were requested to keep their seats and sit tight through the most thrilling scenes and to be sure to laugh in the right place. Further, the programme explained that, as there is no charge for admission, the members of the audience will no doubt refrain from throwing things at the actors. After the performance the audience is requested to leave quietly and not tear down the scenery and break up the furniture, however much they may feel inclined to do so. Adjurations in similar vein adorned the walls of the ballet-room theatre. The audience were warned. Do not touch the switches or make light of the performance. "If anyone blows out Aladdins lamp there will be no flowers." "Our treasurer has been suffering from a broken leg. It is useless to ask him to stand a loan." The pantomime itself needed no sort of apology humorous or otherwise. Its young actors of course, are not novices, having trodden the boards of Drury Lane for many a day. But they showed plenty of ability of their own besides the power of profiting by the observation of others. There was in the person of Miss Winnie Clark a principal boy of most glorious vivacity, who sang and danced with an abundance of humour and grace, a principal boy of most remarkable excellence. When for the Widow Twankey the management had discovered a comedian of few inches but vast humour in Master Jack Frost, whose attitudes are worth hours of laughter. But they were all good, Miss Nellie Pettit, the fair Princess, Miss Annie McDonald the wicked Uncle, Miss Vickie Hogben, the principal dancer, and the rest of them, especially the washerwomen (afterwards bridesmaids, as the programme has it.) The audience, which included Miss Queenie Leibgton, Mr. Walter Passmore, Mr. Harry Randall, Mr. Fragson, and others who should know a title about the proper way to play pantomime, applauded them rapturously.

A SOUTH AFRICAN DEEMING'S SUICIDE.

A BLACK record appears to lie behind Pierre Basson, the murderer of a man named Schaefer, whose body was recently found buried in a fowl-house at Claremont, near Capetown. Through a stupid mistake, Basson was allowed such freedom whilst the digging was proceeding that he committed suicide. It is now thought that he may have murdered his father. Pierre's younger brother, Jasper, was drowned, under mysterious circumstances when fishing at Gordon's Bay, a small village on the shores of False Bay, within a short railway journey of Claremont, on February 14, 1903. Jaspor was seventeen, at the time of his death, and his life had been insured with two companies (the Union and Law) some eighteen months previously for £3,500. The insurance companies refused payment on the ground that death was not proved (the body was never found), and that there was evidence of a conspiracy. The mother brought actions in the Supreme Court, and three Judges—of whom the Chief Justice, Sir Henry de Villiers, was one—gave her a verdict for the whole amount claimed, at the same time commenting severely on the callous way in which Pierre had left his brother to drown.

Another case of murder with which Pierre Basson is now thought to have been connected was that of a man named Louis Frank Beck, whose body, with marks as of strangling round the throat, was found in the mouth of the Salt River, a stream which flows into Table Bay about two miles south o Capetown, in November 1904. Basson was intimate with Beck, who was in financial difficulties, and held his life policy as security for some money advanced to him.

Another ugly business in which the murderer of Schaefer was certainly implicated was the drugging and robbery of a young fellow named De Villiers about two years ago. De Villiers, who is a cripple and somewhat lacking in intelligence, was either drugged or made intoxicated by Basson, who induced him to assign certain valuable securities over to him, and then put him, in an unconscious condition, into the train for Johannesburg telling the conductor not to allow him to leave it before it reached its destination. Luckily the victim of this conspiracy awoke at Bloemfontein and made his way back to Capetown, where his friends, under threat of exposure and prosecution, managed to recover the greater part of his property.

Two other cases of mysterious disappearance, those of Mr. Haupt, of Stellenbosch, and a Mr. Bosman, in each of which considerable sums of money were involved, now seem likely to be shown to have had Basson for their author. Both men were intimate with him, and he was seen with them just previous to their disappearance. The drowning of Mr. Wunder, a prosperous landowner, of Newland (the next station to Claremont on the Capetown side), two years ago on the Sea Point Rocks, where his body was found, stripped of a large sum he was known to have taken with him, is now generally thought to be the result of another of Basson's long list of crimes. The two were intimate, and Basson was negotiating for the purchase of some of Wunder's property when the latter was drowned.

Only a couple of months ago, Basson was charged at the Simon's Town Police-court, with robbing two young men with whom he had gone to bathe at Muizenberg. In this case he seems to have had an accomplice, for the rifling of his victims, pockets appeared to have been done while he was in the water with them. The evidence was held insufficient, and he was discharged with some strong remarks from the Magistrate. There are several other almost forgotten instances of murder and robbery which now seem likely to be brought home to this miscreant.

The strangest feature of the whole affair is the fact that, though so many persons were fully convinced that Basson was guilty of his brother's death and of several other capital offences, though he had actually been accused of murder to his face as well as behind his back, it was not until they were almost forced into action by anonymous letters that the police took any steps in regard to his last iniquity. The blundering of the detectives in not searching the Arums previous to digging in the fowl-house, which enabled the murderer to cheat the gallows, is the theme of universal execration. The fact is that the only detectives worthy the name who have ever plied their calling in South Africa are those specially engaged in rooting out the pestilence of I.D.B. on the diamond field "Westminster."

A NEW RESIDENCE FOR THE ADMIRAL.

TO BE BUILT AT DIYATALAWA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MARCH 29.

An Admiralty House is to be built at the Naval sanitarium at Diyatalawa for the accommodation of the Admiral of the East Indian station. This is, it is presumed, in view of the abandonment of the [illegible]

THE WRECK OF THE DANISH CRUISER.

THRILLING EXPERIENCES OF 20TH CENTURY CRUSOES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MARCH 29.

Further particulars are to hand of the extraordinary misadventures of Capt. Pederson and the crew of the Danish barque Tercera, who arrived in Colombo yesterday, having been rescued from a positon of extreme peril by the British steamer Northumbria.

The ill-fated Danish vessel was totally wrecked during a fierce squall in the Mozambique Channel being driven on to the rock-bound coast of one of the islands of Juan De Nova, a barren and usually uninhabited stretch of rock and sand, known only to the navigators of very few cargo boats, with whom it has a-far-from enviable reputation. There were sixteen souls aboard the ill-fated little vessel when she went down. They all managed to get ashore in the only boat—and that much damaged—that had not been smashed by the violence of the storm. So unprepared were the crew for the disaster which overtook them that there was little or no time to secure their belongings—not even to do what was more important, to stock their flimsy boat with food. Consequently they landed in a practically destitute condition. Most of them had no more clothing than a shirt and a pair of trousers, and no covering to protect their heads from the fierce rays of the sun which beat down upon that barren little island so unmercifully as to render existence almost unbearable.

A circumstance which occasioned the shipwrecked mariners great surprise was the presence of an outcast European on the island, a Swiss, whose business there nobody could learn, and who had built his own hut and lived on turtles and shell fish—which, by the way, was the fare upon which the Danes themselves subsisted during their twenty-four days' sojourn in their unsolicited abode. The only other inhabitant of the Island were three natives from Madagascar, with three native women, who also seemed to have little or no business there. The sailors, however, could get no help from these people, who were as a matter-of fact in a position quite as unenviable as themselves.

Several days' weary, unsuccessful waiting convinced the bolder spirits of the force of the adage, 'nothing venture nothing have,' and, in spite of the protestations of the captain, the mate and four men left in the one ship's boat for Madagascar. As the unseaworthy craft patched with canvas from the wreck, and stocked with scarcely enough provisions and water to keep the men alive for one day, left the shore their less venturesome comrades scarely hoped to see them again; for it was only with plenty of bailing that the damaged boat could be kept afloat at all. The captain's first anxiety on reaching Colombo was to learn the fate of the five men, but he could glean no news, a wire to Madagascar having as yet elicited no information. Of course, there is the possibility that the men have landed on one of the numerous Islands in the vicinity, or they may have got ashore on the coast of Madagascar, which at that part is virtually out of the bounds of civilisation, and at the present time be engaged in making their way across the interior to the capital. In this event news necessarily would not yet be forthcoming.

Buoyed up by hopes born of the continual calm weather which prevailed, and weary of waiting for the rescue ship which never came, the rest of the little crew began to build themselves a boat out of the wreckage which strewed the beach. In the meantime there had been a scene of great excitement among the little community. A passing steamer was observed by the look-out man, but the frenzied signals of the shipwrecked sailors brought no answer from the ship. It was a disappointment which took them some days to get over.

After ten days' boat building, by which time the boat was nearly finished, the Northumbria hove in sight, observed the signals of distress, and took the 20th century Crusoes on board, giving them passage as far as Galle.

Their departure home from Colombo is being arranged by Mr. Sawer, the Danish Consul. On their arrival in Colombo, the men were absolutely destitute, and their Consul has had to provide them with money, and boots and clothing, as well as a free passage home.

MOTORING.

OUTLOOK FOR COMMERCIAL VEHICLES IN INDIA.

WHEN, in August of last year, a motor-omnibus service was inaugurated from London to Brighton, the event was hailed in the Press with the greatest enthusiasm, and people forgot—if, indeed, they ever remembered it—that in 1833 Sir Charles Dance ran a steam-coach service over the same route in faster time, before even railways were invented, writes a "Tribune" expert. The London Brighton Vanguard undertaking, however, is altogether thrown in the shade by an enterprise which is now about to start in India—where a service of thirteen Beaufort waggonettes is to start next month on the 74 miles of route between Poona and Mahablashwar.

In a conversation I had with a well-known Bombay agent, who has been partly responsible for the above-mentioned undertaking, I gathered that very little had been done yet in India in the way of introducing commercial motor vehicles. The industry, he declared, was in the hands of agents principally of foreign manufacturers and neither principal nor agent was always too scrupulous. The wealthy natives had been excellent customers, but they had been so victimized by being sold inferior vehicles at extortionate prices that the touring car trade in India had received a bad setback.

Pressed as to detail, the agent mentioned a very well-known British firm, of good reputation, which was sending out cars so roughly put together and so unfinished that the whole chassis had to be completely re-fitted and bearings ground in before the vehicles could be put upon the road. As an instance of the competition he added that rumour having reached him that a certain wealthy Indian was in the market for a car, he went up to the latter's house. Before the door stood thirteen cars—the contents, seemingly, of the show rooms of his rivals.

In reply to further questions my informant explained that Bombay was the motoring centre of India, not Calcutta, for in the latter the streets were too narrow. Moreover, stringent regulations were enforced, the speed being rigorously restricted to 10 miles per hour. There was no speed limit elsewhere in India. May, June, and July being the hot months, the general exodus takes place from Bombay to the mountains. The journey is made via Poona; and thence generally to Mahableshwar. In the ordinary course, after changing at Poona, there is a very slow 40-mile journey on an old narrow-gauge line, followed by a tedious and unpleasant 28 mile drive in a two-wheeled two-horse-drawn tonga, the district being so hilly that the horses have to be changed every four miles.

By the motor service a saving of over six hours will be made on the journey from Poona, and in the 74 mile trip, the vehicles will have climbed 7,000 feet. The Beaufort waggonettes, which, by the way, are of German construction throughout, have 4 cylinder engines of 18-22 h. p. The bodies are painted scarlet, and upholstered in leather of the same colour, seating accommodation being provided for eleven persons. Light luggage can be carried on the canopied tops, but for heavy luggage, five Beaufort lorries are to be provided.

JAMBUSAR DACOITY CASE.

PARTHA Parbat and five others were committed by the first class Magistrate of Jambusar to the Sessions Court at Broach for having committed a dacoity in the field of one Fulla Asha of Kinoj, a village in the Jambusar Taluka. The accused Nos. 1, 2, and 5 were represented by Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtula, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Chandramukhram, pleader, while Mr. Antoldas appeared for the others except No. 6. The story of the prosecution was that the accused, on or about the 16th January last, entered the field of the complainant with sticks and dharias, cut the wheat stacks, and while carrying them away, assaulted the complainant and other persons, who ran up to the spot from the neighbouring fields on an alarm raised by the complainant. The Judge and the assessors, after hearing the arguments of counsel, found that the case as against the accused before the Court was a got-up one, and acquitted and discharged [illegible]

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Mr. S. L. Clemens (Mark Twain) is growing more than ever American's honoured humorist. The other night at a banquet, he was nominated for a judgship of the New York Supreme Court. Mr. Twain, however modestly declined the honour, declaring that he did not possess more conscience than the average American millionaire who evades the payment of personal taxes. The latest suggestion is that Mark Twain should become a United States senator should either of New York's much-criticised representatives Mr. Chauncey Depew or Mr. Thomas Platt, retire. The "Herald" published an interview with Mr. Twain, who says that he would make a good Falstaff for Congress but adds: I regard myself as the laziest human being on earth, which utterly debars me, as the position of senator requires industry. Mr. Twain was interviewed while shaving and garbed in pyjamas. He has just completed 100,000 words of his biography, which he began on January 9th. He devotes to it one hour and three-quarters every morning, except, he says, Sundays, dictating while abed.

A weird development of legislation in the United States is to be found in the more concerted efforts being made to legalize the killing of persons suffering from incurable disease and hideously deformed or idiotic children. A Bill has just been introduced in the Iowa State Legislature by a prominent physician, who is a member of that body, requiring doctors, under penalty of a heavy fine, to kill patients above ten years of age, when those patients request them to do so, provided that three other physicians and also the coroner unanimously agree that such illness will be fatal. The Bill outlines a similar procedure in the case of hideously deformed or idiotic children, except that in such cases the next-of-kin must take the initiative towards ending the children's lives. This movement appears to be particularly strong in certain States, especially in Ohio Massachusetts Iowa and Pennsylvania, but it is considered improbably that any State will enact such legislation which is advocated by many prominent persons, including Professor Charles Eliot Norton, of Harvard University, who was a friend of Professor Ruskin.

Sir William Garstin's favourable report on the practicability of the Bor to Sobat Nile channel is an important preliminary step towards the definition of one of the most considerable engineering works of the age. The wide bend of the river which the new channel proposes to cut across is a continuous, immense ready made, covering an area of several thousand square miles and interspersed with numberless shallow lagoons, the evaporation in which added to the absorption of the jungles of water plants, has been calculated to consume from fifty to eighty per cent. of the rivers annual floods. By saving this waste the new passage will directly affect, and of course, greatly increase, the fertility of Egypt and the Lower Nile Valley more than a thousand miles distant, while at the same time this addition to the volume of the White Nile, by enabling it to suffice for the wants of Egypt will leave the Blue Nile free to be used for the purpose of irrigating the Soudan.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, a prominent American explorer, will head an expedition next year for the location of the South Pole. An interesting feature of his expedition, says the "Herald," will be the use of automobile sledges of 12-h.p. three of which are being manufactured in this State. Mr. Walter-Well man, who will try to reach the North Pole by a dirigible balloon, has announced that he will have two motor sledges attached to the balloon.

Court Chamberlain Baron Wilhelm von Zitzewitz is now lying in a Berlin hospital seriously wounded as the result of an attack upon him in a train recently. He was travelling by a fast train from Danzig to Berlin, in a first-class compartment of a corridor coach, when, near Biesentbal Station, a young man, the only other occupant of the compartment, suddenly drew a revolver and fired at him. The bullet struck the Baron in the head, but despite his wound, he was able to close with his assailant. The man, however, fired four more shots, each of which struck the Baron. The latter, who is sixty-five years of age, had sufficient strength to throw the man down, falling upon him. The young man then drew a knife, but the Baron escaped to the next compartment, in which some hospital nurses were travelling. One dressed his wounds, while another pulled the communication cord. Directly the train stopped the man jumped out and ran into a wood. The railway train officials could not stop to pursue him far, as another train was following the express.

The "Herald" announces that Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock, of New York, will lead an expedition to Cocos Island, in the Southern Pacific Ocean, in the hope of finding the supposed buried treasure which Lord Fitzwilliam's party recently tried to unearth. It is stated that Admiral Palliser, who accompanied Lord Fitzwilliam's party, will be a member of the Hitchcock expedition, which will be financed by a Boston millionaire. Mrs. Hitchcock is in possession of maps and papers which she believes give a close description of location of the treasure, the value of which is estimated at £600,000 at least. The treasure is said to consist of bullion, plate, and jewels, which were buried during the war between Chili and Peru. Mrs. Hitchcock is a remarkable woman, having had much experience in prospecting in the Klondike region, where she had a financial success. It is stated that her Cocos Island party will comprise several scientists. Cocos Island lies 600 miles to the south-west of Panama.

Madame Langrana Cavalier, an Indian lady, lecturing at the Westminster Palace Hotel on the influence of gems on the human race said that gems had within them spiritations, and were alive and vibrating. She had a hospital for stones that had lost their charm through lack of love. She gave them of her personality and placed them among stones where they would be happy. There were four gems that could or might be malevolent—the ruby, opal, amethyst, and cateye. There was a certain malevolent ruby in Russia; could they then wonder at the troubles there? The Countess of Cromartie was among those who handed up a piece of jewellery to learn its good or bad influence.

A sensation has been caused in the fashionable world of Paris by the attempted suicide of Comte Albert de la Jourdonnie. Two months ago the Count and his wife separated, but when he heard that she intended applying for a divorce he was thrown into a state of extreme agitation. On several occasions he called on the Countess with the idea of dissuading her from taking such a step, but she invariably refused to receive him. Recently he again called at the house occupied by her in the Square du Bois de Boulogne, and when the footman informed him that he could not be received he drew out a revolver and shot himself in the left side. He was immediately removed to the Beaujon Hospital, where his wound was discovered to be a grave one.

It is interesting to recall the fact that there is still a survivor of those who knew Sir Walter Scott, in spite of the fact that the great novelist died in 1832. This, says the "Sphere," is Mr. George Croal, of Edinburgh. Mr. Croal is the only living person who can boast that he was present at the celebrated dinner in 1827 in the Assembly Rooms of Edinburgh when Sir Walter declared for the first time that he was the author of the Waverley Novels. This dinner was held in the last week of February seventy-nine years ago. I can, says Mr. Croal, remember Scott's words exactly as they were uttered as he responded to the toast of his health, and ran as follows: I am the sole and undivided author of Waverly. The crowd of diners received the statement with the greatest enthusiasm, rising en masse and I thought the roof would come off, they cheered so

The case of Craze, the haunted man, recalls to the "Chronicle" what is perhaps the shortest of ghost stories. It is of a man travelling in a North-bound train. Opposite him was a silent stranger, his only companion. Between London and Derby no word passed. Then as the train drew out of Derby he said pleasantly, Good line this, sir, eh? The stranger replied, I think it a beastly bad line. I was killed on it two years ago.

Lord Reyleigh, opening the new science school at Dulwich College, said many of the original experimenters in science worked with exceedingly homely apparatus. He remembered calling upon Hughes in his lodgings in London one night and being shown his invention of the microphone, now substantially used for telephoning. Hughes had no apparatus at all. A few match-boxes, a stick or two of sealing wax, some nails, and a single cell of a battery made up in a bed-room tumbler constituted the material of his invention.

THE ALIGARH DEPUTATION AT POREBUNDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POREBUNDER, APRIL 3.

At the express invitation of the Memon Mahomedans, the Aligarh deputation visited Porebunder. They were welcomed by all the leading Mahomedans yesterday. H. H. the Rana Sahib kindly received the members of the deputation to-day. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad thanked His Highness for his [illegible]

THE WISDOM OF YESTERDAY'S FASHIONS.

NOBODY looks for wisdom, naturally, in the world of fashion, and I suppose that is why a very little wisdom in the dress of to-day has to be answerable for a great deal of foolishness later on. A little while ago, in a moment of extreme boredom the woman of fashion cut off her train. The other sort of woman, who, because she was a sportswoman or merely because she liked to be comfortable, had never worn a train, suddenly woke up to find herself fashionable. Her short skirt, for the first time, received the stamp of authority and Paris. All sorts of people, from doctors onwards, praised the new skirt, under the impression, apparently, that it had been prompted by the noblest of reasons. The woman of fashion was told that she had listened at last to the voice of hygiene, that in the interests of the public health she had ceased to sweep the germs of disease into the house. She accepted the compliment, and wore her new skirt just as many weeks as it pleased her, and no longer. Where is that short skirt now? It has gone back, not to Paris, where it came from but to where it perennially flourishes—in circles where the woman who puts comfort first and fashion afterwards may always be found. Her brief existence as a fashionable lady is over.

We have not revived the skirt with a train, however. That would be wanting in originality, as it is only a couple of years since it went out of favour. It would have much to recommend it, for the trailing skirt at its worst and its longest was an easy one to hit up and in spite of the outcry raised against it on medical grounds swept far less dust into the house than the short skirt that was not short enough to escape raising dust at all—to do that it would have to be considerably shorter than any skirt ever worn in London or Paris—and yet was not long enough to require to be held up. We are paying for our moment of wisdom with far more foolishness than any revival of a skirt with a train would entail. Besides, fashions do not hark back in that way; they follow a curious kind of evolution, and the skirt of the moment is an evolution of the short skirt of yesterday. It is circular in shape—that is it is the same length all the way round and that length is the most absurd one that could possibly be devised. It is just long enough to lie on the ground in billowy folds all round its unfortunate wearer—folds that trip her up if she is not careful and occupy both her hands if she is. It is extremely full, so it is useless to attempt to hold it up with one hand. The only way to lift it off the ground is to gather up the folds elaborately in both hands before attempting to take a step, and in these days of no pockets what is one to do without a third hand and a bag? It may be urged that the circular skirt is meant for the woman who does not walk, but where is that woman nowadays? She must get out of her motor sometimes to say nothing of walking upstairs. Besides, there are plenty of women who want to look well dressed, even fashionably dressed, who have to go about on foot, and these are compelled to choose between the skirt trotteur, which is no longer suitable for the drawing-room, and the full circular skirt, which makes them look ridiculous in the eyes of any sensible person who sees them trying to manage it in the street. To be a straphanger in the new circular skirt is not an enviable position.

In the hat shop, too, the wisdom of yesterday has become the foolishness of to-day. I remember noticing at the beginning of winter the decline of the picture hat. It is still declining, but so is the small round toque which, generally in very becoming fur has been this winter's typical hat. It would be more correct to say, perhaps, that it is shrinking, for nothing just now seems small enough for a woman to put upon her head. There are round shapes and oval shapes, high shapes and low shapes but all are compressed into as little space as possible, and the effect upon the countenance that is round and full is merely silly. There are two prevailing shapes—one is hard severe, and quite inexcusable from any standpoint of beauty, resembling more than anything else a man's straw hat with the height of the crown increased by some inches. Add two inches or so to the top of any man's boating hat trim it with bellows of ribbon ending in a top-heavy bow perched high on the edge of the crown on one side of the hat, and the newest absurdity in millinery is accomplished. The other shape may or may not be pretty. It belongs to that class of fashion which becomes beautiful in the hands of the wise, and ugly in those of the foolish; and it is something like the mushroom shape of other days, only with this difference—that besides the simple wreath of flowers round the crown, it has a mass of trimming hanging under the brim at the sides and back, assimilating it to the French sailor of last season. It suggests an attempt on the part of the milliner to use up the same amount of trimming on a small hat as she used to put on a large one. For all that, the mushroom hat as much to recommend it. I have seen one or two specimens of the less exaggerated kind that were quite charming. But let the high-crowned sailor be avoided, and equally another eyesore of a present-day shape a development of what used to be called a boat-shaped hat. This is so narrow as to make it unbecoming to any known type of face and protrudes either forward over the nose or straight out into space at the back, giving the impression that it has been put on the head the wrong way round.

It takes time and thought to eliminate that the absurdity and retain what is best in a new fashion and when one looks in the shops this March one fears for the effect that the busy woman, the woman to whom dressing is difficult, the woman who is not rich, is going to produce in the season known to all dressmakers and milliners as the early spring. I have often noticed, however, that the much advertised fashion is not greatly to be feared; it rots before it is ripe. Besides there are two seasons in the year when the shops are not to be trusted—the moment before spring and the moment before autumn. So there is hope yet that the foolishness of to-day may develop into the wisdom of to-morrow; and in dress it is worth remembering that it is sometimes wise to put off till to-morrow what you want to buy to-day.

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"I feel it my duty to tell of two most wonderful cures of sore eyes by Cuticura Ointment. My little son had an attack of measles which left the eyes in a shockingly bad state. The lids became inflamed and sore and every lash fell out. For two years and ten months I tried many eye ointments and lotions, besides following every advice given me, but nothing seemed to do them any good. They would be stuck in the morning, and I had to bathe them in warm milk and water, which was a very trying duty, as the eyelids would always bleed, causing the child untold suffering.

"I had heard a lot about Cuticura Ointment, so I thought I would try it, and from the first application I have had cause to be thankful. Before I had used one box of Ointment the lashes showed signs of growing, and at the end of a few months he had a crop of lashes of which any person might be proud.

"I recommended Cuticura to a Mrs. Phillips for her child, who also had sore eyes, and her little one was cured with less than one box. I have advised dozens of people to use Cuticura Ointment, often stopping them in the street, as I did Mrs. Phillips, who was a total stranger to me. I have such implicit faith in it that I have written to relatives in England and Ireland telling them of its wonderful virtues, and asking them to recommend it to any sufferers they might know.

"I am sending you this testimonial of my own free will, in the hope that others may be benefited as we have been. (signed) Mrs. C. Todd, Old South Head Road, Waverly, Sydney, N.S.W." Reference, Messrs. R. Towns & Co., Sydney.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props.

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worn while you sleep, pumps a constant soothing current of Electricity into your body for hours at a time. No burning or blistering of the skin, because the metal discs are covered with the proper electrodes, and the current is properly under control by means of the regulator attachment, which permits any desired strength being used. It has cured others and will cure you of Lame Back, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sciatica, Anæmia, and Lassitude, and will absolutely dispel that tired feeling you have when you get up in the morning. Electricity alone is the proper remedy for these and all organic or functional weaknesses arising from improper circulation and unnecessary waste of energy, it absolutely restores vigour. If you are ailing in any way and interested in this grand remedy, call on me and I will explain it to you. My specialist will give you a free test of the appliances. Advice and counsel is absolutely free. If you cannot call send for my book. It tells how my Body Battery is used and gives cuts illustrating the method. It will inspire you to be bigger stronger, younger (if you are old) and more manly than you ever felt. Write to-day. It is sent post free.

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B 42396, 15ct. gold, pear and turquoise safety pin, Rs. 10-8.

B 37890, 15 ct. gold, twisted wire brooch, Rs. 10.

B 39361, Bracelet set with turquoise matrix and baroque pearls, Rs. 90.

B 21046, Bracelet set with 3 rubies, Rs. 50.

B 32675, opal safety pin, Rs. 5.

B 32765, Pearl safety pin, Rs. 6-8.

44757, Twin safety pins, set turquoises, Rs. 12.

B 22752, Necklet with pendant set with Emeralds, Ruby and pearl, Rs. 110.

B 26017, Bracelet, set pearls, Rs. 40.

15carat gold safety pins, Rs. 4 to 21.

B 34852, 18ct. gold, Rs. 7-12.

B 35491, Rs. 22.

9ct. gold, Rs. 3-8

B 37144, Solid gold charm, Rs 17

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WRITERS AND READERS.

The text has already been published of the General Memorandum of campaign for the Battle of Trafalgar written out in Nelson's own hand (vastly improved from the crudeness which characterised his letters after he took to using his left), which fetched £3,000 at Christie's amid breathless contention and excitement. But there were other curiosities in the sale worthy to move even an uncovetous mind. One was a prompter's copy of The School for Scandal, which differs much from the revised version of the play as well as from the accepted version when the play was young. Yet another object of attention was the playful autograph letter Dickens wrote in the June of 1855 to Behnes, the sculptor, and it would be hard to beat it for high spirits and the whimsicality of its wit.

It was written to appease the angry sculptor for the novelist's remissness in the matter of an appointment, and very few authors could have penned so original and diverting an excuse. It runs as follows:—

Left his home
On the evening of Tuesday the Thirtieth of April last
A remarkable Dog
Answering to the name of
B O Z.

He had on at the time a white collar marked with the initials C. D. (in marking ink) and was last seen, in company with some other dogs, lying on the banks of the Thames at Richmond He is decidedly a Setter and the property of Mr. Behnes, of Osnaburgh street, Regents Park. He has been traced to Elm Cottage, Petersham, Surrey, where it appears probable he will remain until the end of the summer. This is to give notice that if he be not restored to his owner by the 24th of this present month (up to which time he will be perpetually engaged, it is supposed, in a monthly fit of barking to which he is unfortunately subject), the aforesaid Mr. Behnes will himself repair to Petersham on the finest morning he can select and claim his property. Knives and forks have been seen in very suspicious attitudes on the premises, and there is strong reason to believe that the animal is fed on.

Joints roast or boiled.
Every day
at
Half-past four.

The Adelphi—home of Garrick and the Savage Club of many Dickens and other associations of Dr. Munro, the patron of Turner, and many other famous men—is to have its history written by the competent hand of Mr. Austin Brereton. Mr. Brereton cannot fail to bring out of his pen a deal of charming research and recollections about a region of old London which has preserved in a singular degree its aroma of literature and the arts. The title is to be "The literary History of the Adelphi and its Neighbourhood, and the publishers are to be Messrs Treherne. The book will be as exhaustive as possible, and the author, who is an old resident, has been fortunate in obtaining access to unpublished material all bearing on his subject. There will be numerous illustrations, including views of the Adelphi at different periods, Garrick's house as it appeared when Dr. Johnson visited there; the library of Samuel Phpys; the Fox-under-the-Hill, with its memories of Dickens, and other scenes connected with this interesting part of old London.

The 25th of March was the centenary of Mrs. Browning's birth, and on that day Messrs. Smith, Elder published a study by Mr. Percy Lubbock entitled "Elizabeth Barrete Browning in her letters," a book which will have as its frontispiece a photogravure portrait from a chalk drawing by Mrs. Bridell Fox. Another Browning volume shortly due from the same firm is "Robert Browning and Alfred Domett," a collection of correspondence between these two and third friend, Sir Joseph Arnould. Domett, of course, was the first Premier of New Zeland and the hero of Browning's poem, "What's become of Waring? Arneould, of course became Chief Justic of Bombay, and he ranked high among the many broadening and healthy influences on the poet's mind.

When Thackeray was bent on The Virginians, and went in search of historical material to the British Museum, his prayer (or pray) was not the maps of the St. Lawrence or the dates of the Independence movement, but the all-important query whether General Wolfe wore trousers of white or blue. Which things are an allegory, for few of us can read history without in some way visualising it, however imperfectly, for ourselves, and to this end there is nothing that contributes more than a knowledge of the way in which one's heroes clothed and comported themselves in life. Many are the notable works on costume, from Planche onwards, but there is room and more than room for a work which we are promised from the Bodley Head next week. This is a study of what Carlyle called the philosophy of clothes, by Miss Elisabeth McClellan, under the title Historic Dress, 1307 to 1800. Therein the author ranges over the costumes of Great Britain, France, Germany, Spain Holland, Sweden and the American colonies, and a collaborator Miss Sophie B. Steel helps with a wealth of drawings in wash ink, and colour. There are 385 illustrations in all, including a large number of photographes and these cover not only clothes, but armour and uniforms, children's garments and the personalia of the wardrobe of history in nearly every form

The centenary of the death of the learned Mrs. Elizabath Carter was signalised by the publication of a life of this distinguished woman. Mrs. Carter is chiefly known to fame as the translator of Epictetus. The first-hand knowledge of Greek was a rare accomplishment for women in her day, but it should not be forgotten that she had other claims to admiration. A man is in general better pleased, said Johnson, when he has a good dinner upon his table than when his wife talks Greek. My old friend Mrs. Carter could make a pudding as well as translate Epictetus. Another human touch is to be found in the discussion which Boswell had with Johnson as to the difficulty of getting up in the morning. Johnson thought that it was merely a question of mechanics. The learned Mrs. Carter, at that period when she was eager in study, did not awake as early as she wished, and she therefore had a contrivance that at a certain hour her chamber light should burn a string to which a heavy weight was suspended, which fell with a strong sudden noise; this roused her from her sleep, and then she had no difficulty in getting up.

It did not seem to Boswell that this anticipation of the ordinary alarm clock met his trouble at all. It was not waking, but getting up when he was awake, that was his difficulty. I wished there could be some medicine invented which would make one rise without pain, which I never did unless after lying in bed a very long time. Perhaps there may be something in the stores of Nature which could do this. I have thought of a pulley to raise me gradually; but that would give me pain, as it would counteract my internal inclination. I would have something that can dissipate the "vis inertiæ" and give elasticity to the muscles. As I imagine that the human body may be put, by the operation of other substances, into any state in which it has ever been, and as I have experienced a state in which rising from bed was not disagreeable, but easy—nay, sometimes agreable, I suppose that this state may be produced if we knew by what. We can heat the body, we can cool it; we can give it tension or relaxation; and surely it is possible to bring it into a state in which rising from bed will not be a pain.

To return to Mrs. Carter, one may recall the vignette of that venerable lady which is to be found in Madame d'Arblay's Diary at Bath where the young author of Evelina was introduced to the translator of Epictetus. She is really a noblelooking woman, wrote Miss Burney; I never saw age so graceful in the female sex yet; her whole face seems to beam with goodness, piety, and philanthropy.—When she had left the room I could not forbear following her to the head of the stairs, on the pretense of inquiring for her cloak. She then turned round to me and looking at me with an air of much kingness, said, Miss Burney, I have been greatly obliged to you long before I have seen you, and must now thank you for the very great entertainment you have given me. This was a very unexpected compliment, according to Miss Burney—though the cynic, who gets a little tired of the constant mock-modesty about Evelina in the immortal Diary may think that a careful opportunity had been given for its utterance. Mrs. Carter was a good soul as well as a learned women and the modern age may do worse than read about her pursuit of knowledge under difficulties greater than ever stand in a girls way in these days.

A committee has been formed in Eastbourne to collec subscriptions and erect a memorial to the late Miss Bayly, better known under her pseudonym of Edn Lyall. The author of Donovan and We Two seems according to a recent census, to hold that place in the literary affections of the modern school girl which in a former generation was held by Miss C. M. Yonge. Most of us will doubt whether the future historian of literature will give her so high a place. Miss Yonge had the honour of contributing to the pleasure of men like William Morris, who admired The Heir of Redclyffe with an enthusiasm that is nowadays somewhat hard to understand; but we have not heard that Donovan was ever made the them of serious discussions in Oxford. Miss Bayly wrote wholesome and entertaining stories which fulfilled their aim of giving the average girl healthy amusement combined with a certain amount of religious instruction.

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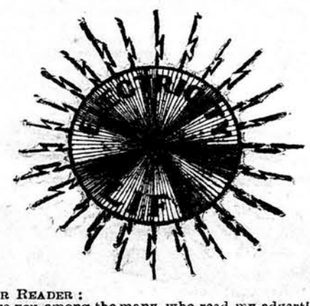
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If you reason like this, I have a word to say to you: If you could see the number of letters, that I receive daily from grateful patients, you would never say MY claims were extravagant. The writer, whose testimonial attracted your attention, was benefitted or cured as he said by wearing the Herculex. If you doubt it, write to his address and hear it from him personally. The ONE SIMPLE THING is not for a single moment to be compared with drugs in effect. It is a means of restoring ELECTRICITY to the human body when excesses or disease have depleted the system and exhausted the ELECTRICITY that Mother Nature endowed us all with. You cannot SPEND your money and KEEP it, can you? But you can get more money if you know how. And so also can you get more STRENGTH and HEALTH, and I KNOW HOW!

It matters not what may be the nature of your weakness, it results from a lack of full vitality. A limb may shrivel or shrink; Electricity carried to, and through it must increase the blood supply, and impart new life and vitality. No matter what part of the body the trouble may be, it can be reached, and the results MUST be the same. Apply the current PROPERLY and you impart new life and energy. This is WHY the ONE SIMPLE THING does so much. Your case is not hopeless. I have cured thousands who thought so.

All doctors who are up in their profession do use Electricity in their office practice, but how to prescribe it to those who could not come daily to their office has been the difficulty and the reason it has not been more in general use among the profession. Have you read what the old medical man of Madras has said about my Herculex? He first thanks me for having cured himself of a trouble that drugs could not reach, then says: 'All experienced doctors know the value of Electricity as a curative agent, but the great problem hitherto was how to pour the invigorating forces into the body in an even and continuous form. Dr. Sanden seems to have SOLVED THIS PROBLEM by inventing his Herculex belt.' Isn't this a test of the highest order? To further quote the regular practioner, he says: "This is the opinion of an old medical man, who has made a special study in India and Europe of electricity as a therapeutic agent."

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FATTY OR WINDY BODY, the undue increase of the belly and abdomen, the waist, loin, etc., can be easily cured, with a reduction of 3 to 5 inches after 20 days. Also rheumatism, gout, paralysis. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment. Oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

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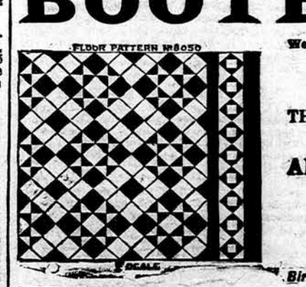
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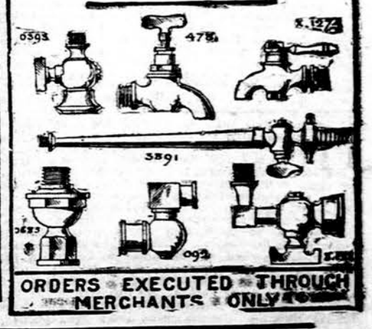
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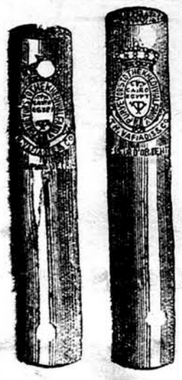
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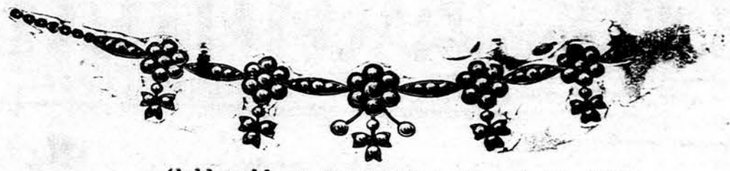
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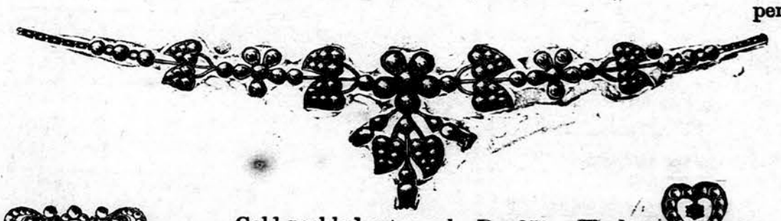
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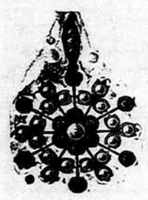
Gold pearls, Set Bracelet Rs. 205.



Gold pendant set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 115.



Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 75.



Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 70.



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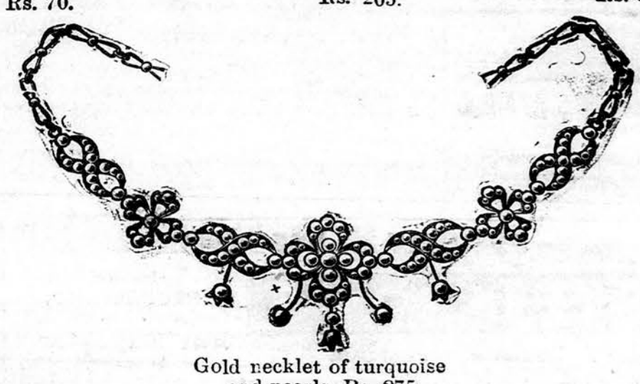
Gold pendant set pearls Rs. 38



Gold pendant set diamonds and pearls, Rs. 135



Gold pendant set pearls platinum and gold chain, Rs. 55.



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